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## One Frenchman's Party Line: A Sense of Communist Collapse

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS, France — Claude Escude, a 48-year-old French Communist who lives in this suburb in the so-called "red belt" of Paris, has never been so unhappy about politics during his 29 years in the party as he is now.

The party is in the throes of a political upheaval that could eliminate it as a national political force. A poll by the independent Ipsos research organization published Sunday in *France Dimanche* showed that 54 percent of French people — and 46 percent of those describing themselves as Communist sympathizers — believe the party is "declining irreversibly."

Voter support for the Communists has been halved in the last decade to 11 percent, back to the level at which the party started when it was founded 65 years ago. The party ranks in national esteem alongside the extreme-right faction led by Jean-Marie Le Pen. Only 13 percent of French people want it to play a bigger role in French political life; more than 70 percent want it diminished.

This criticism leaves Mr. Escude unimpressed. By now, he expects systematic anti-Communism from the French press other than the party's own daily, *L'Humanité*.

What worries Mr. Escude, whose name is disguised because he fears party reprisals, is the feeling among many of his comrades that the party is collapsing from within.

In 1981, the French left won power and four Communists were named to the cabinet of President François Mitterrand, a Socialist. They were the first since the party's heyday that came about because of its wartime role in the French Resistance.

Today, less than four years later, the Communist Party leadership has abandoned its 20-year policy of cooperating in a broad alliance of the left to govern France. The Communists have quit the government and seem to be ready to let the Socialists supplant them as the leading party of the left.

The event shattered party morale.

"We're really even better than we were," Mr. Escude said, "and nobody's enthusiastic any more about canvassing door-to-door or demonstrating or selling the paper outside factories."

The Communist Party admits it has lost 100,000 of its 630,000 members. Outsiders say defections have been double that number. The party used to be ceremonial about renewing memberships each year, but now it has "started sending out new cards automatically because it doesn't want to find out how many people might not ask for a renewal," Mr. Escude said.

He pinned his hopes on a revival of the party's sense of destiny at its 25th national congress being held this week in Saint-Ouen, a Paris suburb.

Any such hopes were dashed by the congress's keynote speech. In a four-hour state-of-the-nation address, Secretary-General Georges Marchais showed that the leadership has decided to lead the hard core of the Communist Party back into what commentators say can only be a political ghetto.

Laying down the party line, Mr. Marchais blamed the ruling Socialists for the woes of the French economy and of the French Communists. President Mitterrand, he said, "posed as the champion of a leftist alliance to gain power and then use it to divide the left's supporters and discredit the Communist Party."

Mr. Marchais dissociated the Communists from the austerity policies that they supported until they left the government coalition last summer. The Communists seem to be betting that the Socialists will suffer a crushing defeat in the 1986 legislative elections.

A Socialist defeat that brought to power a conservative government would allow the Communist Party, and its trade-union wing, the General Confederation of Labor, known by its initials in French as



Georges Marchais, front left, head of the French Communist Party, talking to a politburo member, Paul Laurent, at the party's 25th congress in a suburb of Paris on Friday.

the CGT, to recover its old role as the advocate of France's poor and disgruntled.

This narrow, sectarian appeal apparently is easier for the Communist leadership than is a national vision aimed at courting public opinion, winning elections and sharing power. That is a game at which Mr. Marchais has been outdone by Mr. Mitterrand, who never hid his desire to reduce Communist influence in French affairs.

For the foreseeable future, the Communist withdrawal from the government marks the end of its dream: an alliance of "the people of the left" who have traditionally thought of themselves as a natural majority in France.

It is a traumatic prospect for Mr. Escude. Most of his adult life, on party orders, he has worked in Vitry where his party duties overlapped with his job in municipal services. The party functioned for him as strongly as the church did for his ancestors in Spain.

"My father was a Spanish anarchist — he used to swear a lot to his Catholic mother, who would cross herself and cover her ears with her hands — so politics is in my blood," Mr. Escude said.

His parents fled into asylum in France after the Spanish Civil War. He joined the party in 1956, when he was 20, after he saw a rightist gang beating up Communist journalists. He went to their defense and later that night he signed up with the party. The incident came just after the Soviet intervention in Hungary, which Mr. Escude disliked. But what he disliked even more was seeing leftists beaten up.

Vitry, like other industrial suburbs of Paris, has voted Communist since World War II. It is a showplace of Communist local government.

"When I arrived, many streets were only paths, so muddy in winter that you often lost a shoe walking home," he recalled. In those days, a party member caught reading any paper other than *L'Humanité* was disciplined.

Vitry's 85,000 inhabitants regularly vote nearly 60 percent Communist. The local Communist section used to have 3,000 members. Avenue Yuri Gagarin and rue de Stalingrad run through Vitry, past the factory fences, the sad cafes and the municipal House of Culture and a stadium that includes an

Olympic-size pool. They are all built in the glass-and-concrete style of the late 1950s.

The new buildings, as they went up in the postwar years, impressed the local working people and the people migrating from the countryside. Today, Mr. Escude still lives in the same functional apartment he was allocated in the rent-controlled municipal housing.

"It's not the best. Comrades are asked to set an example," he said.

The walls are decorated with murals of local Communist-sponsored events, such as the May 1968 riots and even a hand-drawn gift from Cambodian refugees who were looked after in Vitry.

Working there used to be a harsh but gratifying life, he said. Agitating for better wages, demonstrating against the Algerian war, debating politics in the marketplace while selling propaganda, illegally taking voter-registration papers home to illiterate to help them sign up to vote — all of this was the lifeblood of the Communist Party.

In many ways the party was an anachronism in freedom-loving France because of its loyalty to the Soviet Union. But for party loyalists, it was both family and revolutionary crusade.

"You never saw any Socialists in those days, when we were the only ones defending the left," Mr. Escude recalled. "They were never in the street or the factories. Most of them were indoors teaching school."

Many Communists are bitter at seeing the Socialists reap the political harvest of decades of Communist political struggle. But Mr. Escude is more concerned about what has happened to the community. Municipal problems have become frustratingly intractable.

Vitry is losing many of its young people to cities with flashier amenities. Mr. Escude's children used to belong to the Communist Youth. Now that they have grown up, they have dropped out of politics.

Immigrants have flooded in to Vitry. "Nobody knows how many," he said. "In some buildings, they refuse to let outsiders come in because there are so many illegals."

Jacques Chirac, the conservative mayor of Paris, "dumps all his city's unwanted immigrants on us because it owns buildings here," Mr. Escude said. "We have to look after them, without any extra help from the government; we even offer them places on our subsidized vacations, so much that immigrant children outnumber French-born children."

The party's system of local services has been hit hard by the French government's austerity policy. "Hospitals, which people used to respect, have become a disgrace," he said.

People in Vitry, he said, are dazed to discover that a leftist government has left them worse off for the first time in nearly 30 years of rising prosperity.

The Communist Party gets much of the blame. "People drop remarks, they ask me what 'my minister' is doing for them," Mr. Escude said. "They start wondering aloud what difference it makes who's in power."

Communist experiments designed to fight political apathy have usually backfired. New publications designed to attract a wider audience either alienated non-Communists by their fiery tone or else ran afoul of the party leadership.

In a widely publicized incident in

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

## Kremlin Computer Shopping

Easing of Rules  
Opens Markets  
In West, Japan

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Soviet Union is negotiating to buy large numbers of Western-manufactured personal computers, including the U.S.-made Apple and IBM models, according to industry sources.

The computers apparently are for use in scientific institutes and schools.

This is the first time the Russians have tried to buy personal computers from Western nations and Japan on the open market. It was possible because trade rules for high-technology goods were liberalized Jan. 1.

According to Western experts, the shopping trip also coincides with complaints by Soviet scientists about their country's faltering efforts to build microcomputers. Western-made personal computers have been smuggled into the Soviet Union for some time, but at a great expense that has prevented buying large quantities.

"It is clear the Soviets have assigned some hard currency to buy the personal computers; the question is how many," said an official of International Business Machines Corp. in Washington.

Executives at other computer companies said the Russians are talking about buying several thousand machines, possibly tens of thousands. Reliable figures are hard to come by, experts say, because the orders have spread quickly across Britain, France, West Germany and Japan, and involve computer dealers and import-export firms as well as manufacturers.

"It is a great opportunity for us in a marketplace that has gone begging up to now because of the rules that were in place," said Albert A. Eisenstat, a vice president of Apple Inc. He said the Cupertino, Calif., firm has been in contact with Soviet officials for some time.

Sinclair Research Ltd., a British microcomputer maker, displayed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Kim Dae Jung, led by Robert E. White, former U.S. envoy in El Salvador, arrived in Seoul on Friday. Behind him are his wife, Lee Hee Ho, and Representative Thomas M. Foglietta.

## Walesa Says Verdict in Murder Trial Did Not Allay Poles' Fear of Injustice

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Lech Walesa, the former leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, called Friday for an end to repression and "propaganda terror" in Poland after the conviction of four security police officers for the murder of a pro-Solidarity priest.

Mr. Walesa, in his first public reaction to the trial, criticized the government's handling of the case and said that authorities had failed to allay public fears about injustice in Poland.

"We would like to recognize this trial as a sign of the good will of the authorities toward accord, of the advantage of the force of law over the right of force," Mr. Walesa said in a statement. "But new facts occurred that make us doubt it."

He cited the government's refusal to allow Seweryn Blumszajn, a prominent Solidarity activist, to return to Poland from three years in a Soviet prison, and the arrest of Blumszajn at Warsaw airport on Tuesday and put him on a return flight to Paris.

"So there are still Poles who are denied equal rights in the home-

land because they hold different views," Mr. Walesa said.

"I call for an end to illegal acts against citizens, humiliating human dignity, repressing people because of their views," he said. "I call for an end to propaganda terror."

A panel of judges in the northern town of Torun on Thursday convicted three security police officers of kidnapping and murdering the Reverend Jerzy Popiełuszko and sentenced them to prison terms.

The killers' acknowledged leader, former Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, received 25 years. The prosecution had demanded the death penalty for him. Two former lieutenants received terms of 14 and 15 years. The superior officer of the three killers, a colonel, received a 25-year sentence for instigating the crime.

Western diplomats said it appeared likely that the case would be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The verdict in the 26-day trial was reported on the front page of all major state-run newspapers Fri-

day but there was no government reaction or comment.

Roman Catholic Church authorities also refused to comment on the verdict and said that Polish bishops would decide on a statement at a meeting next week.

Mr. Walesa said he did not want to comment on the trial verdict. But he added: "Forgiveness for such a cruel death, committed with premeditation, in a planned, business-like manner, would only have complete moral value if there was a revival in our public life."

"There is a need for forgiveness," he continued, "but there is also a need for results in struggling against evil. If this doesn't happen, the chance created by this trial will be missed."

Mr. Walesa complained that the government prosecutor had equated Father Popiełuszko with his killers.

The trial "revealed the horrible

## Kim Returns To Seoul

Regime Places  
Strict Limits  
On His Freedom

By John Burgess  
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Kim Dae Jung, South Korea's leading dissident, returned Friday to his homeland after two years in exile in the United States and was placed under what appeared to be house arrest.

Mr. Kim's return was marred by a fracas with security men at the airport who forcibly separated him and his wife from American human rights activists who had accompanied him on the journey. The U.S. State Department issued a formal protest to South Korea over the incident.

Meeting reporters at his house Friday afternoon, Mr. Kim played down the incident. "It is too early for me to be so strongly outraged," he said.

The South Korean government issued a statement saying that Mr. Kim will be free to come and go from his house in the conduct of his "private affairs." That was taken to mean that police would block his way whenever they believe his purpose in going out is political.

But Mr. Kim said that after arriving home the neighborhood police commander visited him and told him not to go out at all. His personal staff of aides and bodyguards was required to leave, he said.

Mr. Kim's arrival prompted the largest opposition demonstration in Seoul in four years. Thousands of supporters, many of them waving his portrait, lined the streets from Kimpo international airport to welcome him.

After stepping off a plane shortly before noon, Mr. Kim was driven by police to his house in Seoul. More than 17,000 policemen had been mobilized to maintain strict security around the airport, Mr. Kim's house and other parts of Seoul, police sources said.

Mr. Kim's return was seen as a move against the government of President Chun Doo Hwan, which sentenced him to death for sedition

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## George Shultz's Slow, Steady Ascent His Grip on Foreign Policy Grows Stronger as Rivals Fall

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — One year after his most humiliating defeat within the Reagan administration, over Lebanon policy, Secretary of State George F. Shultz has become the central figure in U.S. foreign policy.

In undramatic fashion, through gradual accumulation of authority and steady elimination of rivals, Mr. Shultz has become the senior executive and shape of President Ronald Reagan's global policies. Mr. Shultz and Mr. Reagan, by all accounts, have developed an increasingly warm rapport.

"He is the tortoise who moves ever so slowly, but he just keeps on coming and finally wins the race against the hare," said a highly placed State Department veteran.

Another experienced observer described Mr. Shultz as "an unsophisticated thinker about foreign affairs" who tends to simplify, sometimes oversimplify, important issues. "He has none of [Henry A.] Kissinger's virtues of brilliance, but fortunately he doesn't have Kissinger's vices either. He's low-key, persistent and unextremist." The longer Mr. Shultz is in the job, the official said, the more he is master of the foreign policy process.

Since his successful arms control talks a month ago in Geneva, Mr. Shultz has become noticeably more

self-confident. In addition to arms control, Mr. Shultz has grasped the previously elusive reins of policy in Central America and dominates U.S. policy in the Middle East and southern Africa.

Mr. Shultz has made an ally of the presidential national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane. An alliance between a secretary of state and a national security adviser has been a rarity in Washington since the days when Mr. Kissinger held both jobs in 1973-75. Now Mr. Shultz and Mr. McFarlane agree "about 85 percent of the time," according to an insider, which contributes to Mr. Shultz's strength.

The most prominent remaining rival is Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, who was a longtime associate, and immediate subordinate, of Mr. Shultz at the Office of Management and Budget and the Bechtel Corp. Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger have clashed in public but those who have seen them in their weekly breakfast meetings and on social occasions said they have never observed any personal enmity.

To the dismay of some conservative political figures, those who have lost Mr. Shultz's confidence have been removed, whether by de-

sign or accident, from the foreign policy process.

Mr. Shultz's fingerprints did not show on the William A. Clark suddenly left the post as the president's national security adviser in October 1983. But Mr. Clark had become distrustful of Mr. Clark several months before when large-scale military exercises were suddenly ordered in Central America without the knowledge of the secretary of state.

Mr. Shultz fought quietly to prevent Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, from replacing Mr. Clark in the White House, considering her part of the problem rather than the solution in complex situations. Mr. Kirkpatrick has said almost nothing in public against Mr. Shultz, but she has been bitterly critical in private, and friends expect that she will open up on the secretary of state when she returns soon to private life.

The latest figure to fall was Edward L. Rowny, the chief U.S. strategic arms negotiator. Mr. Shultz was reportedly irritated by Mr. Rowny's bids for prominence at the Geneva arms talks in January. When personnel decisions were being made 10 days later, Mr. Shultz recruited a former Republican senator, John G. Tower of Texas, to negotiate strategic arms and sud-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Airline Pilots See Danger in Jets That Fly Totally by Computer

By H. Josef Hebert  
The Associated Press

DULLES AIRPORT, Virginia — As United Airlines Flight 59 climbs from the runway through gray rain clouds, Captain John O'Keefe pushes a button and sweeps his hands away from the controls.

The Boeing 767, bound for Los Angeles with 135 people aboard, is now under the control of its computers as it climbs into bright sunshine and levels off at 39,000 feet (11,9 kilometers), heading west.

For the next five hours, right down to the landing at Los Angeles International Airport, the new generation jetliner will virtually fly itself. And it will do so, say the plane's boosters, more efficiently than any human being.

But the automation in cockpits of new jetliners like the Boeing 767, its sister 757 and the Airbus A-310 also has spawned an intense controversy among pilots, manufacturers and aviation safety experts.

"Almost anything can be automated, but should it be?" asks Captain Mel Hoagland, a United Airlines pilot and chairman of a task force studying cockpit automation for the

Air Line Pilot's Association. "How far out of the loop can we afford to let the pilot get?"

If more and more of the responsibility for flying a plane goes to the computer, aviation safety experts increasingly are asking, what are the consequences to the flight crew? Will a pilot lose the "fine edge" skills needed in an emergency when the computers fail?

"There are lots more of these kinds of questions. It is agreement on the answers that is in short supply," said Donald D. Engen, head of the Federal Aviation Administration.

Aboard Flight 59, Captain O'Keefe, after turning the plane over to the computers in which the plane's flight path already had been programmed, would not touch the steering control or the throttles again until just before the plane landed at Los Angeles. A number of adjustments were made during the trip by the on-board computers, which operated the aircraft right down to the landing.

Except for the landing gears, which must be raised and lowered manually, and the settings on the wing flaps, which could be set in advance, the computers could have flown

Flight 59 across the United States without any human intervention, if the air traffic control system had cleared other traffic from the plane's path.

"Much of what the airplane can do you can't do because we're constrained" by the air traffic control system, said Captain O'Keefe, a veteran United pilot and chief of its 767 pilot group. But he called the Boeing 767, one of 19 owned by United, "the most interesting and accommodating airplane I've ever flown."

The 767 glimmers with computer technology. A calculator-like device is used to program its flight path before takeoff, computers determine engine speed, altitude and direction of flight, other computers monitor the plane's overall operation.

On its video monitors, information about any of 278 possible on-board mechanical glitches can be provided to the pilot in color-coded messages: red for emergency alarms; amber for less serious advisories. Many of the problems are solved automatically, with the advisory informing the crew what had been done.

Once given its route, the onboard comput-

ers can direct the plane down a runway, lift it into the sky, level it off at a designated altitude, fly thousands of miles to its destination, calculate the most efficient descent, line the plane up with the airport, hook onto a ground signal that guides it down the middle of the runway and even engage the brakes once landed.

Captain O'Keefe and his co-pilot, David Stoddard, could not have more praise for the new generation jet. It's really several airplanes in one, the captain explained, because a pilot can decide whether to fly the plane conventionally with control over its direction, altitude and speed; use all the available automatic systems, or "somewhere in between."

Enthusiasm is not universal. Captain Hoagland, who is also a veteran United pilot and has been flying a Boeing 767 for more than a year, complained that its designers already may have gone too far in shifting the emphasis from pilot to computer. They used "kind of a scatter gun effect," he said. "They automated everything."

"Today we see engineers deliberately de-

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### INSIDE

President Reagan said he is not convinced of the need to raise corporate taxes. Page 3.

China's prisons hold a "lost generation" of the perpetrators of the Cultural Revolution. Page 5.

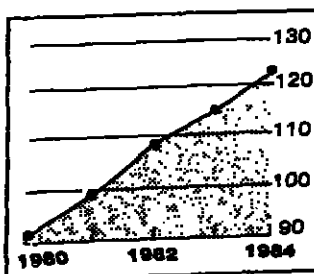
The U.S. called a dispute between Washington and New Zealand over visits by U.S. ships "temporary." Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Norfolk Southern Corp. has been picked to buy Conrail, the U.S. freight line. Page 7.

Personal Investing

A Treasury proposal to tighten proof-of-residency requirements for foreign purchasers of U.S. securities has the United States and several foreign governments at loggerheads. In Personal Investing, a monthly report, in Monday's International Herald Tribune.



The U.S. dollar's climb, shown above in a weighted index against a basket of 15 currencies from 1980 through 1984, was accentuated Friday, reaching 3.2426 Deutsche marks. Dealers said that central banks may not have been able to make their intervention pact stick. Page 7.







WORLD BRIEFS  
U.S. Arms Violates  
Paris to Extradite  
Building Kills 34  
rests 50 More  
to Hit Civilian  
Confidence  
Chance for ECU  
Attacked

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### This Beats Filling An Inside Straight

Pennsylvanians are just waking up to the fact that they have what may be the loosest gambling law in the United States, passed by lawmakers without debate and signed by an anti-gambling governor.

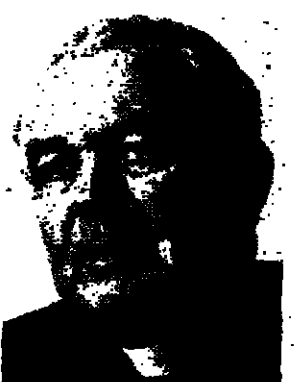
Nobody noticed that Frank J. O'Connell Jr., a Republican state representative from the Pocono Mountains resort area where hotel owners have long clamored for casino gambling, inserted the word "card" in an obscure liquor regulation allowing billiards, bowling and darts contests in bars.

The law allows anyone with a liquor license to run a card room. The house takes as much as it wants; the state neither taxes nor regulates play.

Governor Richard L. Thornburgh, a Republican, is on record against legalized gambling and, an aide said, was embarrassed over inadvertently signing the bill. A bipartisan group of legislators has introduced two bills to repeal the law, but this could take months.

ago that the university's theology department had become "so interested in being communal that it was no longer Catholic."

Accordingly, in 1980, he



Theodore M. Hesburgh

### Switching Signals At Old Notre Dame

The Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, president since 1952 of the University of Notre Dame at South Bend, Indiana, a legendary football power and a prominent Roman Catholic university in the United States, says he concluded a few years

brought in a new chairman, the Reverend Richard McBrien, from Boston College, with orders to strengthen the department's Catholic character. The two-course theology requirement no longer offers a smorgasbord of non-Catholic and even non-Christian religion; both courses must relate to church doctrine.

Professor Robert Wilken, a Lutheran expert on early church history who was hired in 1970, says, "When I came here you had to be sensitive to Catholic issues. Now you have to be Catholic."

Notre Dame has a 60 percent Catholic faculty and a 92 per-

### The Discreet Habit Of the Bourgeoisie

Heroin is becoming the drug of preference for members of the middle class who no longer get a kick from cocaine. Dr. Forest Tennant, director of a chain of Los Angeles-based drug-abuse clinics, says, "We're not talking about gang members and dealers. I'm treating people who pay their union dues, go to the FTA [Parent-Teacher Association], take their kids to Little League."

The good news, Dr. Tennant said, is that middle-class addicts, with families and well-paying jobs, have too much to lose if they don't stop the habit and are highly motivated to do so.

The bad news, says Robert Robertson, head of the California Division of Drug Programs, is that "designer drugs," synthetic narcotics that are more powerful and more addictive than straight morphine, are going to be the problem for the late 1980s. He says, "If middle-class people are using heroin now, pretty soon they're going to be exposed to the designer drugs."

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

## Reagan Tells Of Doubts on Need to Raise Business Tax

**The Associated Press**  
NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan has indicated in an interview that he is not convinced of the need to raise taxes on corporations, as the tax-overhaul plan recommended by his Treasury Department would do.

The plan would increase corporate taxes by 37 percent. That change, coupled with elimination of some deductions and paring of others, would pay for an overall reduction in individual income taxes averaging about 8 percent.

The interview on Thursday with The Wall Street Journal came one day after the president strongly endorsed a "historic reform of tax simplification" in his State of the Union message. Advocates of tax reform in Congress and the administration said the speech imparted a new momentum to the issue.

But in the interview, Mr. Reagan expressed surprise that the Treasury proposal would raise taxes on corporations. "I haven't even made an attempt to study that bill in detail that much to know that," the president said.

"I assume that that would mean things that would be taken away from them that are present deductions," Mr. Reagan said. "No, I would have to be convinced of the need to do that because I'm a believer that one day we must recognize that only people pay taxes."

The "things" that corporations would lose under the Treasury plan would be accelerated depreciation, which permits recovery through the tax system of money spent for plant and equipment, and the investment tax credit, under which the government pays up to 10 percent of the cost of machinery.

The president repeated in the interview that any tax plan he recommends to Congress — and he has yet to endorse specifics of the Treasury plan — would produce no more money for the government than does the present system.

However, if the big corporate tax changes were dropped from the Treasury proposal, Congress would have to find other ways of paying for the reduction in individual tax rates. The two corporate changes would be expected to save the Treasury \$100 billion in 1990 and more in each successive year.

## U.S. Admiral Cautioned on 'War Trophies'

By Michael Weisskopf and Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf 3d was cautioned after he tried to bring captured Soviet-made weapons back from the U.S. invasion of Grenada, while seven lower-ranking servicemen were court-martialed and imprisoned for doing the same thing, according to Pentagon officials.

According to military regulations, U.S. servicemen returning from combat duty are allowed to bring back certain "war trophies" and firearms. But the code notes certain exceptions, including automatic weapons, and emphasizes that "major commanders will be guided by this regulation."

According to Pentagon sources, Admiral Metcalf told investigators that he brought back 16 AK-47 automatic rifles as souvenirs following the Oct. 19, 1983, Grenada invasion and was not aware of prohibitions.

The weapons on Admiral Metcalf's plane were held overnight on his return on Nov. 3, 1983, and then turned over the next day, along with the case itself, to the Naval Investigative Service for an investigation that lasted a month.

[Navy Secretary John Lehman told The Associated Press on Thursday that he had asked to Admiral Metcalf and told him that he should "see that his staff more carefully researches the regulations to see that they are in full compliance of the handling of war souvenirs."]

Navy officials issued a statement on Thursday that "Admiral Metcalf has been cautioned regarding the capture and disposition of enemy weapons following battle." The



Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf during the Grenada invasion.

izing that he should not have them and after hearing about a U.S. amnesty program. But army prosecutors said they should not be bound by federal amnesty promises since they had conducted an independent investigation, according to news accounts.

Captain Dorz, released last year before serving his full sentence, also was dismissed from the army and fined \$500 a month for one year.

Four non-commissioned army officers were fined, sentenced to hard labor for terms ranging from nine months to two years, demoted to private and given bad-conduct discharges.

A marine spokesman said at least two marines have been court-martialed for offenses related to arms captured in Grenada, while a third faces trial.

Senior naval officials privately acknowledged an apparent discrepancy in the weapons cases but said the navy should not be expected to match what they termed the army's harsh brand of justice.

### Foreign Troops to Leave

The Reagan administration said Thursday that all foreign troops, including 250 U.S. military personnel, would be withdrawn from Grenada over five and a half months starting in mid-April. The New York Times reported from Washington.

The State Department said the phased withdrawal of the remaining U.S. soldiers and 400 troops from other Caribbean nations should be complete by the end of September, when Grenada expects to have its own police force in place.

## A French Communist's Line on Party: A Prospect of Collapse From Within

(Continued from Page 1)

Vitry itself, Communist militants used a bulldozer to block the entrance of a delapidated workers' hostel and to prevent African immigrant families from a nearby town from crowding into it.

The episode gained wide attention throughout France and suggested that the Communist Party had no compunction about pandering to racism to compete with the extreme right for the anti-immigrant vote.

Other initiatives flopped: Communist patrols in working-class communities, designed to show the party cared about security in the streets and in public housing developments, were labeled "strong-arm tactics." An attempt to intimidate the North African drug dealer, was bungled: Communist militants threatened the whole family, not just the dealer.

Mr. Escude groans at the memory of how that incident echoed through France amid the crisis in Poland, which had made "human rights" the topic of the day.

The French Communists equivocated about the Polish situation. This revived the long-standing accusations that the French party is more subservient to the Soviet line than any other major Communist Party in Western Europe.

This accusation reflects directly on the leadership of Georges Marchais. He became secretary-general 12 years ago after direct intervention by the Soviet Union, according to a forthcoming book by Philippe Roubaud, a former Communist who is the leading historian on the French party.

Mr. Marchais initially seemed capable of blazing a new trail for the French party. He launched a campaign to win elections by alliances with other leftist parties and led the party toward Eurocommunism, calling for adaptation to local conditions such as Europe's democratic traditions.

The new approach brought enthusiasm to the party stalwarts and many new recruits, mostly young people, communist candidates fared in local elections.

But in 1977, before elections to the National Assembly, it became clear that the Socialists were gaining strength much faster than the Communists and would dominate a leftist parliamentary majority.

Mr. Marchais broke with the Socialists by demanding a more radical common program. The Communist defection allowed the conservatives to keep their hold on the French National Assembly.

The leftist alliance was officially named as the 1981 presidential elections approached. But Mr. Marchais was constantly sniping at this nominal ally.

In 1980 while on a trip to Moscow, Mr. Marchais condoned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. His stand was politically disastrous: It suggested that French Communists, unable to tolerate a broad "union of the left," were reverting to their earlier dependence on the Soviet Union.

This alienated the few prominent French intellectuals left in the party. In its heyday, support from intellectuals like Jean-Paul Sartre had given communism a broad appeal. But Mr. Marchais, perceived as uncouth and comic, had already founded most intellectually impressive theoreticians out of the party.

Since 1981, the party leadership seems to have been more involved with infighting, presumably over attempts to remove Mr. Marchais, than with developing a new political strategy and removing the rank and file.

"The Communists, by criticizing the government without offering any responsible alternative, saved off the branch it was sitting on,"

### French Party Must Not Stifle Debate, Dissident Asserts

**Reuters**  
PARIS — A member of the French Communist Party said Friday that the leadership's attempts to stifle internal reform threaten the existence of their declining party.

Pierre Juquin said at the 25th congress that the party was losing support by refusing to criticize Soviet bloc states and not becoming involved with the problems of the new, white-collar workers, youth and immigrants.

In a thinly veiled attack on the keynote address earlier this week by the party's general secretary, Georges Marchais, Mr. Juquin said it was wasteful to blame all economic ills on France's ruling Socialists.

"Internal debate is to our party as oxygen is to the human body," said Mr. Juquin, leader of a small group urging democratic reforms.

His speech on the third day of the congress received only scattered applause from the 2,000 delegates. Then a score of speakers attacked Mr. Juquin in what commentators said appeared to be an orchestrated campaign to remove him from the politburo.

Party workers like Mr. Escude got discouraged as they found former Communist sympathizers less receptive.

Trying to talk to workers at shift change in the local factory of the Air Liquide company one day 18 months ago, he found that almost none of them had heard of new laws designed to provide more industrial democracy.

"Nobody wanted to know. People were preoccupied with other questions, money worries mainly, and the nightmare of unemployment," Mr. Escude said. There were more than two million French workers becoming increasingly numerous in Vitry, and living standards were falling for the first time in 30 years.

In this situation, Mr. Escude said, "People just didn't believe anymore that the left had any answers." Mr. Escude says he believes that the left's vote will drop again in the next elections in May.

In nearby Antony, which had been Communist-controlled for years, the right managed to win power in 1983.

There are two main interpretations of Mr. Marchais' downhill performance in the last decade.

Many people assert that Mr. Marchais is acting under instructions from the Soviet Union to undermine the union of the French left. The Soviet Union, this argument runs, would like to replace the Socialist government because it is too strongly and effectively anti-Soviet, criticizing Soviet actions in the name of leftist values.

Others say that Mr. Marchais simply lacks the political vision to lead the Communist Party through a sociological crisis as the French of all classes and groups become exposed to more viewpoints and chafe under an authoritarian party system.

Unlike the Italian Communist Party, whose intellectuals have helped the party evolve and retain a national role, the French party seems immobile.

Mr. Marchais has come to symbolize this narrow outlook. There has been persistent speculation that he would be removed as party leader, perhaps in favor of a more

### French Party Must Not Stifle Debate, Dissident Asserts

accomplished figure such as Charles Fiterman, who was transport minister in the Mitterrand government.

"A lot of us thought that this time, after so many setbacks, Georges might go," Mr. Escude said. "More of us thought it than anyone imagines outside."

Polls show that nearly one-third of Communists think that Mr. Marchais is a poor leader. French people generally, and Communists in particular, say the most urgent priority for the party is the need to change leadership.

But Mr. Marchais seems certain to survive for the immediate future. Resigned to this, Mr. Escude transferred his attention to the fate of a reform movement that has sprung up inside the party, the so-called "renouveau" led by a charismatic member of the party politburo, Pierre Juquin.

The reformist minority controls only a handful of votes at this week's congress. But there was wide support for them throughout the country at preparatory meetings. Several regional federations, in an unprecedented challenge to party discipline, proposed drastic changes to the party line.

Three changes appear crucial to the reformist movement if the party is to be revived.

They want a clear declaration of independence from Moscow. They object to the French party's equivocal attitude toward developments in Eastern Europe. They criticize its failure to denounce Soviet pressure on Poland and its reluctance to proclaim the economic failure of the Soviet model.

They want an open party debate on the reasons for the failure of the alliance with the Socialists, which remains popular. A Sofres poll this week showed two-thirds of the Communist respondents favored political co-operation between Communists and Socialists in the legislative elections next year.

Most important, the reformists want the party to tolerate more diversity of opinion within its ranks.

"It's what we need most — room to breathe and at least talk about our disappointments," Mr. Escude said. But party leaders, who are used to laying down the party line, often panic at the thought of having to cope with open party factions, he acknowledged.

Mr. Juquin and his followers are likely to get scant recognition. The Communist rule of democratic centralism means that minorities must renounce their views once the party line has been decreed.

What is significant is whether the congress removes the prominent dissidents such as Mr. Juquin from influential party positions. If the dissidents are silenced, as seems likely, the party will become even more inward-looking.

More votes would be lost for the French left, electoral consultants say. The party itself, they say, will eventually be reduced to paid party stalwarts, who have nowhere else to go, and to people like Mr. Escude and other survivors of a generation of idealistic militants, who think of the party as the only family where divorce is unthinkable.

### U.S. to Require Some Diplomats To Pay Sales, Restaurant Taxes

**The Associated Press**  
WASHINGTON — The State Department, retaliating for the taxation of U.S. diplomats in 28 other nations, has announced that it would require diplomats from those countries to begin paying sales and other taxes in the United States.

Diplomats from Britain, Canada, Mexico and 25 other nations that do not exempt U.S. diplomats from sales and value-added taxes will lose their sales tax exemption in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia on Feb. 15. Diplomats from 35 other nations will lose part of their exemption.

The rest of the United States is expected to be involved by the end of the year, resulting in a \$3-million gain in taxes for state governments. Besides sales taxes, some states also have taxes on hotel rooms, meals and parking that will be affected.

To enforce the plan, foreign diplomats entitled to exemptions will be issued special cards to show when making purchases. Diplomats from the 28 nations will not receive the cards, meaning they must pay all sales and other taxes.

The United States contends that the taxation of U.S. diplomats abroad violates a section of the Vienna Convention that encourages tax exemption for diplomats. U.S. missions and their staffs abroad reportedly spend more than \$15 million annually in sales and value-added taxes.

### Court Says Duarte Erred on a Veto

**New York Times Service**  
SAN SALVADOR — The Supreme Court of El Salvador has ruled that President Jose Napoleon Duarte acted unconstitutionally when he vetoed parts of a new electoral law in December.

The decision Thursday means that an alternative law passed by the Legislative Assembly goes into effect. That law favors the Nationalist Republican Alliance and the National Conciliation Party in legislative and local elections this March 31 by allowing them to form a coalition and run the same list of candidates.

The combined veto is almost certain to allow the conservatives to maintain their majority in the Legislative Assembly, which would force Mr. Duarte to compromise with his opponents for the remaining four years of his presidency.

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1 MILLION DM or 100,000 DM or 10,000 DM or 1,000 DM or 100 DM or 10 DM or 1 DM	1 MILLION DM or 100,000 DM or 10,000 DM or 1,000 DM or 100 DM or 10 DM or 1 DM	1 MILLION DM or 100,000 DM or 10,000 DM or 1,000 DM or 100 DM or 10 DM or 1 DM	1 MILLION DM or 100,000 DM or 10,000 DM or 1,000 DM or 100 DM or 10 DM or 1 DM	1 MILLION DM or 100,000 DM or 10,000 DM or 1,000 DM or 100 DM or 10 DM or 1 DM	1 MILLION DM or 100,000 DM or 10,000 DM or 1,000 DM or 100 DM or 10 DM or 1 DM
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Tamils Across the Strait

The tragedy unfolding in Sri Lanka, known as a showcase of democracy and development, finds its causes in historic tensions between the Buddhist Sinhalese majority and the Hindu Tamil minority. Tamil terrorists upset the balance two years ago, and the government's hesitations and the army's excesses have since made a bad situation worse. It appears that the struggle may be moving past the point of political reform.

Americans and others are advising the government, even as it fights the terrorists, to ensure that the army treats the non-guerrilla Tamil population more carefully and to renew its search for a political settlement. This is good advice, but there is a sinking feeling all around that it is not enough.

It is not enough, for one reason: Sri Lanka faces an extremely difficult situation in India. Sri Lanka's Tamils have close connections to the 45 million Tamils in India's Tamil Nadu state—whom like, at its closest point, just an hour's speedboat ride away across the Palk Strait. The late Indira Gandhi allowed the Sri Lankan separatist army to train and stage in Tamil Nadu. Her successor as prime minister,

her son Rajiv, is regarded as more receptive to Sri Lankan complaints, but nationalist sentiment still makes it difficult to crack down. Guerrillas acknowledge to reporters that the supply line across the water remains open.

Unfortunately, there is more. Sri Lanka's Tamils, making up barely 12 percent of the population, can hardly expect on their own to force a partition and to set up and sustain an independent state. There is a suspicion that the terrorists' real strategy may be to provoke Sinhalese repression against Tamil civilians on a scale that would precipitate an Indian "peacekeeping" intervention. In the region, few have forgotten how Indian forces carved Bangladesh from Pakistan in 1971.

Rajiv Gandhi has assured visitors that India has no intention of a military intervention in Sri Lanka. But the situation on the ground is deteriorating. Terrorism, as India's own recent Sikh explosion amply demonstrated, hardens all sides. The first responsibility for what happens in Sri Lanka falls on the government in Colombo. But India also has a heavy responsibility, and it is not fulfilling it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Poles Have Their Limits

It is always a sign of progress when a police state seriously prosecutes police crimes. The stiff sentences that Poland has imposed on four officers of the Interior Ministry for the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko sets a welcome new standard of accountability. Similar crimes with less famous victims too often went unacknowledged and unpunished. Ideally, the fate of Captain Gregorz Piotrowski, Colonel Adam Pietruszka and Lieutenant Leszek Pekala and Waldemar Chmielewski will deter others in the security apparatus from giving and following murderous orders.

But what of the regime's responsibility? While it is unlikely that General Wojciech Jaruzelski himself ordered the murder of the pro-Solidarity priest, the official explanation strains credibility. It is that the murder was a plot by hard-line conspirators to discredit the

regime. The Jaruzelski government needed no such help to earn a reputation for brutal repression—not after years of martial law, fatal gunfire against demonstrating miners, thousands of political prisoners and the disappearance and murder of 50 Solidarity supporters. Still, even this shameful regime could understand that the murder of an internationally known priest was carrying turgidity too far. It learned again, as it did during the aborted show trial of Solidarity activists and the phony amnesty of 1983, that there are limits to what Polish and international opinion will bear.

Agitation for limits accounts for the modest progress thus far achieved. The Torun verdict is part of that progress. But never forget that the inspiration for it was an outraged Polish public, backed by influential foreign friends.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Skillful Tricky Speech

Once again, it was skillful theater. Fresh from his starring role in the second inauguration, President Reagan brought some unusual guests to his fourth State of the Union address. His administration has done nothing to deserve credit for the achievements of Jean Nguyen, a Vietnamese refugee girl about to graduate from West Point, or Clara Hale, who cares for the babies of addicts in Harlem. But he is entitled to credit for giving them, and what they represent, respect.

It seemed contrived to schedule the speech on his 74th birthday. Yet that, too, warmed the atmosphere. What could be more amiably bipartisan than singing "Happy Birthday" to the president of the United States?

Nonetheless, there were deep flaws in the performance. Flaws resembling the trick birthday candles that flash back into flame as soon as you blow them out. Mr. Reagan is fond of saying things that he knows to be contradictory and misleading, but even when corrected—flash—he keeps repeating them.

This has nothing to do with rhetorical flourishes. No one can begrudge a landslide victory his declaration that "this nation is poised for greatness." And parts of the president's program are bold and welcome. He lobbied stoutly for tax simplification, a goal that richly deserves priority from Congress. There is merit in his proposals to test enterprise zones to revive life and jobs in city slums, and in further deregulation of energy and transportation.

Still, there are those trick candles. Some are small. The president implies that he is responsible for rising college board scores and falling crime rates. What has he done to account for the scores? With the baby-boom bulge passing out of the crime-prone

years, there had better be a decline in crime. More disturbing are the larger candles, like the proposed balanced-budget amendment. It would forbid federal budget deficits and the pump-priming that Mr. Reagan has pursued for four years. "Nearly 50 years of government living beyond its means has brought us to a time of reckoning," he says. True. And what does that reckoning show? That President Reagan is running up more debt than all previous presidents put together.

Likewise, Mr. Reagan talks of a freeze on federal spending, the very word "freeze" connoting an across-the-board halt. But that is not what his budget proposes. It suggests a freeze on total spending, masking a jump of \$32 billion in defense. That may or may not be justified. A freeze it is not.

The most troubling double-talk concerns "star wars," the Strategic Defense Initiative. Mr. Reagan complains that it is not well understood. Small wonder, since what he describes is very different from what he is pursuing. "Its purpose is to deter war in the heavens and on Earth," he says, promising a system to defend all America, cities and missiles. But no such system will be remotely feasible for decades—and all the money now sought is for a system that would defend only missiles. That, too, is a lie.

The president must know that, just as he knows that the budget he has sent to Congress is out of balance by one-fifth of a trillion dollars, so why does he keep sparking all those candles, telling what in politics might be passed off as little white lies? They are not lies, but they are not little, either.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### An Incomplete Trial in Poland

In the end, the [secret police] leadership has not been on trial, despite the fact that it must be held responsible for the brutality and the mentality of hate within the secret police.

It has been established that the secret police, with its close links to the government, systematically harassed and tortured political opponents. And now we know that it happened with the approval and even at the instigation

of the organization's leadership. We understand from the trial proceedings that the Popieluszko case was no exception. On the contrary, the priest was only one of the secret police's many victims, although the others did not pay with their lives.

The Torun trial could have been a turning point. It was not, partly due to the prosecution's incredibly cynical insinuation that Father Popieluszko was to blame for his death.

—Algemeen Dagblad (Rotterdam).

### FROM OUR FEB. 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Germany Plans Big Naval Base**  
BERLIN — Plans for the new German naval base at Brunsbüttel, at the western end of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, are completed, and work is to be begun immediately. The work will require many years, and when finished the new naval base will be the greatest on the North Sea. It is intended to rank with Kiel, with its great natural harbor, at the northeastern end of the canal. The harbor will extend from Brunsbüttel north-eastward to the small lake connected with the canal, and will be divided into harbors for the largest warships and for merchant vessels. The construction of the base necessitates the deepening of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, so as to render it navigable by the largest German battleships existing or to be built within the next decade.

**1935: Spots Breaking Out on the Sun**  
BERLIN — After nearly three months of gray wintry weather, the sun returned to this city [on Feb. 8], and astronomers and meteorologists were rewarded for their long vigil by discovery of a group of enormous spots on the sun ten times the size of the Earth. Potsdam Observatory reports having found on the lower left edge of the sun a fantastic group of spots, the length of which the German scientists estimated to be between 37,500 and 43,750 miles. Astronomers say these sun spots represent a cyclone of powerful dimensions which has suddenly appeared on the sun and is now moving in the upper gas stratum and sending great waves of electrical tension into space. The public is warned to expect disturbances in radio and telephone communications.



32.3, 36.7, 49.5, 65.8, 67.6, 111.1 . . .

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — State of the Union speeches, if they are as good as President Reagan's was Wednesday night, are poetry. Budgets are prose—or, worse, numbers. The State of the Union Message is where a president showcases everything that is going right, everything he hopes to accomplish. Budgets are where you sometimes have to confess that things are off track.

But there is nothing in the constitution that requires a president to advertise calamity. So Mr. Reagan, like his predecessors, laid it away, deep in the thickets of the budget document he put out last Monday.

Half of the scare story was tucked away in a table on page 157 of chapter five of the budget. The other half appears nowhere; you have to go into the past records to find it for yourself. I am going to put down a series of numbers for you to look at: 32.3, 36.7, 49.5, 65.8, 67.6, 111.1. Here are four more: 130.4, 142.6, 152.9, 159.2.

I am not trying to be mysterious. The numbers measure the annual interest payments on America's national debt. Put a dollar sign in front. Put a billion behind. What they describe is a runaway locomotive.

The first six numbers, running up from \$32 billion to \$111 billion, represent the actual increase in the annual interest payment between 1979 and 1984. (Only the last number is included in Mr. Reagan's budget.) It has more than tripled. And the next four numbers, jumping from \$130 billion to \$159 billion, are Mr. Reagan's projection of the annual interest payments in the next four years.

Note that the rate of increase slows—since the Reagan budget assumes that the "91-day Treasury bill rate" (a key to the rate of interest the government pays) will "decline steadily from an average of 9.6 percent in calendar year 1984 to 5.9 percent in 1988." Set aside that blue-sky forecast and annual interest payments zoom to the \$200-billion range.

Next, too, that even under Mr. Reagan's optimistic forecast, annual interest payments will multiply by five in 10 years.

And they will continue to soar, because under Mr. Reagan's budget, even if every single one of his savings proposals is accepted by Congress (fat chance!) he would have us increase the federal deficit by \$144 billion in 1988 and add proportionally to the annual interest bill.

The point is not complicated; it is just one that Mr. Reagan wants to keep secret. The deficit is eating us alive; it is running away with us.

And it cannot be cured on the spending side, even if you swallow all Mr. Reagan's medicine.

This is no big discovery on my part. Last September Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, the New York Democrat, wrote: "The interest deficit has

begun to go out of control. In 1980 the Treasury spent \$32 billion in interest payments. This year the bill will reach \$111 billion. By 1989, \$214 billion . . . What Lord Keynes called the 'magic of compound interest'.

*If the cost of a weapons or welfare program were quintupling, everyone would say it was out of control.*

works with debt as well as with savings. It starts slowly, then explodes." That explosion is now happening. It will occur whatever Congress does with Mr. Reagan's proposed budget cuts—even if it accepts them all. The explosion will go on until it ravages the value of the dollar—unless someone has the courage to

say that Americans have to pay for the amount of government services they get. That is, unless someone says, "Raise taxes."

Mr. Reagan won't, because he promised not to. The Democrats won't, because Walter F. Mondale did, and he lost 49 states.

I am a political reporter, and I understand political realities. But I can also add and subtract. And since I am not running for anything, I can tell you what the politicians won't: Taxes have to go up.

The president's Council of Economic Advisers hinted at the truth in a report last Tuesday. The Wall Street Journal caught Senator Bob Packwood, the Oregon Republican who chairs the Senate Finance Committee, suggesting that it might be necessary to raise taxes. And it warned him: "We'll be watching."

If the cost of a weapons system or a welfare program were quintupling, everyone would say it was out of control. But interest payments are

quintupling in a decade, and almost every politician looks the other way.

Why? Because they think the people will not accept tax increases. That is a strange assumption. Hidden away in Mr. Reagan's budget is a table showing that the tax increase passed by Congress in 1982 (in partial penance for the tax-cut orgy of 1981) brought in \$36 billion in 1984 and will bring in \$254 billion between 1984 and 1988. The 1984 tax bill will add \$72 billion more in receipts.

Did those tax increases unleash a flood of new spending proposals? Did they abort the recovery, diminish investment incentives, trigger a taxpayer revolt or destroy the American way of life? Hell no: they just reduced the hemorrhage of red ink. But Mr. Reagan says taxes must not be raised, and he won 49 states, so that settles the matter. America has a president who believes in traditional values. All but one: He doesn't believe in paying his bills. And the Democrats are too scared to challenge him.

Our kids will pay for this folly.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## The Deficit: 'Potentially Lethal Cancer'

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — There is a tendency in some quarters to scoff at the federal budget deficit. After all, the sky hasn't fallen, despite the huge deficits piled up by President Reagan. Thus political columnist Tom Wicker suggests (NYT, Feb. 7) that all the talk about deficits represents "hysteria along the Potomac."

Mr. Wicker says the economy has been doing well and the deficit has been "a major stimulus to solid economic growth." So why worry?

Others who belittle the deficit problem, including some business lobbyists and unreconstructed supply-siders, point out that predictions of double-digit interest rates that would "crowd out" investment have not been borne out.

This all seems reasonable. But those who brush off the deficit are giving us, at best, a highly selective reading of the situation. Even top officials of the Reagan administration finally concede that the accumulated budget deficits are swelling at such a frightening pace that economic growth alone will not be enough to cut them back to safe levels.

Mr. Reagan skirted the issue in his State of the Union speech. But Budget Director David Stockman said bluntly, "The president realizes that this is the last opportunity to restrain government and reduce its size."

A member of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, William Niskanen, put it plainly: "There is no way to avoid either present or future taxation for the current level of gov-

ernment services. It must be financed by taxes sooner or later . . . Borrowing only puts off the time in which the taxes have to be raised."

It is fallacious to assume that the economy is strong and healthy despite the deficits. The reality is merely that America has enjoyed a sharp rebound from a severe recession that left many important weak areas, as was pointed out recently by the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, E. Gerald Corrigan.

The crucial fact is that the national debt is growing at a faster rate than the economy. The debt is feeding on itself at progressively higher rates. Interest on the national debt, according to a new report by the Congressional Budget Office, is the fastest growing component of the budget—swelling faster than Social Security payments or military spending.

Ten years ago, interest payments on the debt totaled a mere \$23 billion, or 7 percent of the budget. By 1985, interest costs have soared to \$130 billion, or 13.7 percent of the budget. That is why Mr. Niskanen called the deficit "a slow-acting but potentially lethal cancer that must be dealt with sooner rather than later."

President Reagan's budget document shows that the gross federal debt at the end of 1980 of \$914 billion will double by the end of this year to \$1,841 billion. The portion of the debt held by the public has risen from

28 to 37 percent of GNP in this period. The CBO estimates that if policies are not changed, the debt will be 50 percent of GNP by 1990.

"Historical evidence provides little guidance for gauging the precise economic effects of peacetime deficits of such magnitude and duration," but they clearly imply adverse consequences for long-run standards of living," the CBO said.

Mr. Niskanen, like the president, prefers to get the deficit down by cutting spending. "The arithmetic answer is that we cannot increase federal debt relative to the size of the economy indefinitely," Mr. Niskanen told reporters. "That ratio has got to stabilize, and the president's budget stabilizes the ratio by 1988 [at 40 percent]. But if that ratio keeps going up and going up, you either are going to have a progressive reduction of non-interest spending, or a progressive increase in tax rates. Now, that is an either/or. It doesn't say it has to be spending or it has to be taxes."

The answer to the charge of "hysteria" is simple: Sensible people who make few mistakes in arithmetic say that if it keeps on the way it is going, the government will soon have to abandon much of its normal operations just to be able to pay interest on the old debt, or raise taxes to pay all its bills—and raise them a lot. That would create a drastic "crowding out" of the private economy, and a recession of spectacular proportions.

The only reason this has not yet happened, says economist Stephen Morris, is that the United States has been importing vast amounts of capital from abroad at a pace three times greater than at any time since the Civil War. This cannot go on forever.

Is there no other choice? Yes, the Fed can crank up the printing presses, leading to hyperinflation. Remember the history of post-World War I Germany? Do Americans want to push their wheelbarrows loaded with dollars to the grocery store for a bottle of milk and a loaf of bread? They may have to, unless Democrats and Republicans alike decide that the federal budget deficit is serious.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## The Agenda May Upset King Fahd

By Mazher Hameed

WASHINGTON — King Fahd, who arrives in Washington on Sunday, is among the first in the parade of Middle Eastern visitors to call on President Reagan as he begins his second term. Such official visits are typically long on ceremony and short on substance, but it would be a great mistake to treat the Saudi monarch's trip that way. The president and the king have a great deal to talk about, including many common interests in the Middle East.

Some things do not need to be discussed. When President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel travel to Washington this spring, much of their discussion will have to do with the enormous sums that they are requesting in military and economic aid. Even with the oil glut, at least we know that this is one question that will not be raised by King Fahd.

Where then might the president and the king begin their discussion? Their once divergent and disjointed attempts to assist the Afghan resistance are much better coordinated today. The Saudis are still seeking more American help, but both countries can take pride in their mutual reinforcing efforts to keep the flame of hope burning in Afghanistan.

Similarly, the stabilization of the Iran-Iraq war allows Saudis and Americans to consider additionally steps to end the war and further stress the security of the Gulf.

The events of the past two years—including Saudi efforts to deter Iran's attacks on oil tankers in the Gulf—have demonstrated the wisdom of Washington's decisions to coordinate Gulf security with Saudi Arabia and build up Saudi defensive strength. Against that background, the two leaders are also likely to discuss the need to improve the kingdom's military command and control facilities.

The two men may have less in common when it comes to the Arab-Israeli conflict, but even here there are some overlapping interests. In the last two years no country worked more closely with the United States to bring about a favorable outcome in Lebanon than did Saudi Arabia. The kingdom participated actively in the negotiations with Lebanon and Syria and paid heavily in treasure and political leverage to affect the outcome, sought by both Riyadh and Washington. The cost of failure was high, in Saudi as in American prestige.

At the same time, however, America's approach to the Middle East—an approach based on unquestioning support for Israeli interests—is seriously undermining the leadership of moderate Arab states, like Saudi Arabia and Jordan, and it appears to have undercut rather than reinforced any progress toward a regional settlement. King Fahd may once again encourage the Reagan administration to breathe new life into what was once called "the peace process."

What has happened to that process? Israel and Jordan are dancing around each other, as are Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization, signaling and positioning themselves. Both sides in both pairs seem to understand the constraints on the other, and all seem willing to do what they can to make it easy for the other to be flexible. This suggests that key leaders in all parties recognize that a settlement is needed, that the Palestinians must be actively involved and that Jordan must play a principal role, with broader Arab support.

Unfortunately, however, despite the similarities in the two peace initiatives named after them, President Reagan and King Fahd remain seriously divided on the issue of the Palestinians' political status. They also seem to attach quite a different degree of importance to the conflict.

For the United States, it is one among many global problems—and indeed has come to be seen as much less of an immediate issue, as the oil crisis has abated. For Saudi Arabia, the Arab-Israeli conflict is momentous indeed; and, as a principal factor in domestic and regional public opinion, it operates as a serious constraint on U.S.-Saudi relations.

The Arab-Israeli conflict should have an important place on the agenda for the coming meeting. Failure to move closer on this could well undermine any other agreements reached between the president and the king.

The writer is executive director of the Middle East Assessment Group, a policy research organization. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Responsibilities in Africa

Regarding "Africa Divided: The Legacies of Berlin" (Feb. 1):

Glenn Frankel is too modest when he gives European diplomats all the credit for the 1885 partition of Africa. Two non-European powers had a lot to do with it as well.

One was the Turkish empire, which obtained full recognition of its vast authority over more than 10 million square miles of land that was either under British occupation (Egypt), hopelessly divided among local chieftains (Libya), as the whole is known today, or independent (the Islamic republic in Sudan).

The other was the United States, securing for "American Liberians" the right to expand inland as far as they could, and for itself the right to a share in the government of the so-called Congo Free State. (But King Leopold was too much of a fox to bother with such a trap.) And the United States gave the general work of the Berlin conference the blessing of what was already the most powerful power outside Europe.

Let us give due credit to all.

JEAN COMHAIRE, Brussels.

### Give Them the Pictures

Regarding "They Won't Let the General Show Us His Pictures" (Jan. 30) by Philip Geyelin:

Aerial photographs certainly are paid for by taxpayers. If they are not used to help determine defense policy, what is their purpose? What are Washington's reasons for not giving the allies of the United States all the information that America can gather in order to bolster their adherence to the purpose of NATO?

Warsaw Pact forces were conceived for aggression, not for defense.

C.R. POWERS, Sintra, Portugal.

### In Defense of UNESCO

William Safire's opinion column "U.S. Declaration of Independence on Third World" (Feb. 5) was a great disappointment. I have worked at UNESCO since 1969 and am dismayed by this poisonous portrait of a "playboy" "high living and rampant corruption" I have witnessed is that of journalists backing out nasty clichés.

PAUL S. BERRY, Vincennes, France.

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## Chinese Prisons Filled By a 'Lost Generation'

### Cultural Revolution Shattered Lives Of Accomplices as Well as Its Victims

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

SHANGHAI — He was seated at a table in the prison dispensary, dressed in a white tunic. From the anguish in his eyes and the awkward way he rose to his feet, it was plain he was no ordinary doctor.

What brought Zhao Guomin to the Shanghai Municipal Prison was not medicine but murder. On Dec. 26, 1968, he and four other men beat to death the 38-year-old scientist who was head of the Shanghai Pharmaceutical Institute in a case that was swallowed up for a time in the general tumult of the Cultural Revolution.

Now 43, Mr. Zhao has about 18 months of an eight-year prison term still to serve, and he counts himself a lucky man. "I could have been executed," he said. Tears welled in his eyes as he spoke of his family and of the travails of his own wife and son as they await his return.

Mr. Zhao's story is one of many in the forbidding edifices at 147 Changyang Street in central Shanghai that have their origin in the "10 years of calamity," as the Cultural Revolution is officially known. When Mao set out in 1966 to turn Chinese society upside down, he unleashed forces that shattered hundreds of thousands of lives, and the legacy is still felt in every corner of the nation's life.

A tour of the Shanghai prison is a sobering affair. More than 60 percent of the 3,700 inmates are under 35, men and women who belong to what Chinese call the "lost generation" of youth whose education and family life were uprooted when the Cultural Revolution closed schools, set children

against parents and licensed mayhem against anybody standing by the established order.

"What we have here in many respects are the victims of the Cultural Revolution," said Wu Jichen, the prison's deputy governor, as he led a visitor through workshops and classrooms that cluster around granite cell blocks built by the British between 1903 and 1923. "They belong to a generation that was told by the Gang of Four that education was useless, so they grew up without culture, without any sense of right and wrong."

"What we try to do is to engage in a process of remodeling, to try and help the inmates distinguish what is right from what is wrong."

Similar accounts have been offered for many years in Chinese prisons, but officials acknowledge now that much of what was said in the past was false or at least exaggerated. The picture that has emerged since the ascent of China's current leader, Deng Xiaoping, is one in which the country's vast network of prisons and labor camps, indeed the entire legal system, was fatally prejudiced by arbitrariness and brutality.

Not all of this has changed. In two years, under a crackdown on crime begun by Mr. Deng, thousands of people have been executed, some within days of their offenses. Troubling questions remain about the fairness of trials and limited opportunities for defense.

Nonetheless, a visit to the Shanghai prison suggests that greater effort has been made under Mr. Deng to give substance to Mao's instruction that prisons be turned into factories, farms and schools where inmates can prepare for a



Zhao Guomin, a doctor serving an 8-year term in Shanghai prison for a political murder during the Cultural Revolution, reads a text in the dispensary as a guard looks on.

better life. A visitor passing through workshops where prisoners make clothing, electrical components and ornaments has the impression of generally healthy men and women unafraid to talk about their yearning for life outside.

The prison sits off a busy street, shielded by a succession of three steel doors. The guards on the outside are armed with automatic rifles. There is a 20-foot granite wall topped by glass shards. According to Mr. Wu, the deputy governor, sentences range from 20 years to six months with "seven or eight" inmates under suspended death sentences.

The case of Dr. Zhao suggests that there is still much that is arbitrary in the sentencing. As he told it, he was press-ganged into joining an "investigation team" that came to the pharmaceutical institute to press charges of spying against the party secretary. Because torture was to be involved, the team wanted a doctor present, but as things progressed Dr. Zhao became an accomplice in the beating.

Dr. Zhao said the death was covered up at the time, but the case was reopened at the widow's instigation after the overthrow of the Gang of Four in 1976. Two of the five assassins were tried, and Dr. Zhao received the stiff sentence. After two years at hard labor and two more in another prison, he was assigned to the dispensary. On his

release next year, he expects to be reassigned to medical work in Shanghai.

Against this, other sentences seem relatively severe. Chen Jingcai, conductor of the prison orchestra, is serving a 15-year term for "molesting women" while interviewing them for posts with a Shanghai ensemble. Now he spends his days teaching the violin, flute and other instruments and rehearsing musicians and singers.

Work is the center of prison life. Inmates labor eight hours a day, six days a week for three yuan (\$1.07), plus monthly bonuses of up to 20 yuan. All are required to attend classes and to work toward at least a junior middle school certificate, or two years of high school. Each block has a television set, a library and a pingpong table. A half-hour family visit once a month is permitted, and about a fifth of the prisoners are allowed to go home for a couple of days each year.

According to Mr. Wu, the deputy governor, the last time anybody escaped was in 1975, clinging to the underside of a delivery truck, and he was caught in hours. Although the internal guards are unarmed, officials say none have been attacked in memory. "What we aim for is to achieve the kind of relationship doctors have with patients," said Mr. Wu. "You can see for yourself, there is no hostility between wardens and prisoners."

## Andropov Legacy: Cornering the Corrupt

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service  
MOSCOW — Writing home from a labor camp recently, a young man convicted of draft evasion sent his parents a recipe for preserved tomatoes, that had been given him by the manager of one of Moscow's leading restaurants.

The secret, he wrote, is in the vegetable oil.

He did not say what the restaurant manager was doing in a labor camp alongside draft dodgers and common criminals. But there was no question in the minds of the parents. The man evidently had been caught by the anti-corruption campaign that continues to sweep through the ranks of Russia's middle-level officials.

According to news accounts, bank managers, collective farm chairmen, doctors, union officials, deputy ministers, a circus manager and even party officials still are being sentenced to labor camps, along with corrupt taxi drivers and checkroom attendants.

Somewhat to the surprise of Western diplomats, the attempt to curb corruption, begun with a flourish two years ago by President Yuri V. Andropov, seems to be continuing under his more conservative successor, Konstantin U. Chernenko.

Under Mr. Andropov, the campaign was part of a drive for law and order directed against the Soviet Union's black-market economy.

Mr. Andropov aimed directly for the top, arresting nationally known figures associated with his predecessor, Leonid I. Brezhnev. Prosecutors set loose to chase down corrupt officials, made arrests with an élan that drew colorful news coverage. As the police raided bathhouses and movie theaters, no one felt quite safe from the crackdown.

"It was like watching our own gangster movie," a Russian recalled.

Some of the élan is now gone, and higher officials appear to have regained their immunity. But the machinery that Mr. Andropov set in motion seems to be grinding ahead. Visible cases that were begun under his rule, and that some people thought would be allowed to die quietly, have been brought to fruition. News coverage, which declined for a time after Mr. Andropov's death in early 1984, was revived in the fall.

In a speech in October, Mr. Chernenko called for labor disci-

pline, a watchword of the Andropov period.

"An end must be put to bribetaking, profiteering, squandering, and embezzlement of socialist property, and abuse of power," Mr. Chernenko said.

This position, by a man generally associated with the old — and often corrupt — way of doing things, is seen as a reflection of a new political reality.

In a nation hungering for strong, effective leadership, Mr. Andropov's campaign was popular, even as people suffered from its severity. It evidently was impossible for Mr. Chernenko to turn back the clock.

Some people believe that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, now ranked second in Moscow's hierarchy, and a close associate of Mr. Andropov, has been exerting increasing influence within the ruling Politburo. The continuing drive against corruption is seen as a sign of his hand at work, while the tough professionals appointed by Mr. Andropov still head the regular police and the KGB, the internal security agency.

Although nothing that has hap-

pened strikes at the heart of a system in which bribery and black marketeering flourish beneath the surface of an inefficient economy, people feel the effect of the drive against corruption.

Drivers of trucks and taxis, for example, complain of tighter controls on their purchases of fuel. For instance, the use of numbered coupons, instead of cash, makes it more difficult to siphon off part of the fuel on the black market.

Russians also say that direct contact between customers and repairmen is being hindered by middlemen, making it harder to pay a few rubles extra for the quick repair of a television set or a car.

A recent article by a Moscow lawyer, V. Zimomnina, in the newspaper Vechernyaya Moskva, listed recent cases of petty bribery: a shop clerk who sold vodka under the counter, a doorman who took 5-ruble (\$4.39) bribes to allow patrons into a crowded café, and a taxi driver and a baggage porter who charged double for their services.

Other news accounts about dealings in the so-called second economy described the following:

- The manager of a farmers market was sent to a labor camp for 10 years for changing flower vendors 5 rubles a day for the rental of a stall, when the official rate is 66 kopecks (58 cents).
- The treasurer of a Moscow labor union local was sentenced to nine years for embezzling 12,000 rubles.
- A bookkeeper at a fuel depot was sentenced to 12 years for traf-

ficking in 37,000 rubles worth of fuel coupons.

• The director of a Kiev factory faces criminal charges for using the plant's bonus fund for personal expenses.

• The assistant manager of Food Store 40 on Dzerzhinsky Street in Moscow gave the authorities 10,000 rubles she had taken in bribes over the years, after seeing other employees of her store arrested for taking bribes.

Sending such public warnings seems to be the main reason for the campaign in the press. The most dramatic of these warnings came in recent months when major cases opened by Mr. Andropov were brought to a conclusion.

In July, Yuri K. Sokolov, the director of Moscow's leading food store, was executed for corruption. He had been sentenced to death under Mr. Andropov, and Soviet sources said, high-placed patrons had lobbied in vain for a commutation of the sentence.

In September, Anatoli A. Kolesov, a circus official with good connections, was sentenced to 13 years in prison for corruption. In November, the former interior minister, Nikolai A. Shchelokov, who had been dismissed by Mr. Andropov one month after Mr. Brezhnev's death, was stripped of his rank of general for having used his position for mercenary gain. In December, Mr. Shchelokov was buried, amid speculation that he had committed suicide.

## India Reported To Plan Review Of Trade Accords

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has ordered a review of all major trade agreements made over the past five years because of statements made by suspects in India's spy scandal, the Patriot newspaper reported Friday.

It said the review would be carried out by a retired civil servant from the Commerce Ministry to see "whether senior officers were influenced to concede some deals to help finance others."

"All deals about import, export and those made through the State Trading Corp. would be scrutinized," the newspaper said. The corporation handles India's imports of such commodities as edible oil and sugar and such exports as tea. In its latest report for the year ending last March, the corporation said it imported goods valued at \$1.2 billion while exports were put at \$360 million.

There was no comment on the report from the government, which is continuing a news blackout on the affair.

## Weinberger Calls Rebuff On Warship 'Temporary'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger of the United States said Friday that New Zealand's denial of port access to U.S. warships was a "temporary and unfortunate incident." The United States, he said, hoped New Zealand would soon realize it is against its interest to weaken the ANZUS military alliance.

Asked if the Reagan administration was planning any recourse against New Zealand for its decision, Mr. Weinberger said: "We want to continue to persuade them the basis of the alliance is as strong and necessary as it was from the day it was formed."

Mr. Weinberger made his comments on the first day of a five-day European trip aimed at raising support for President Ronald Reagan's space-based anti-missile project.

In New Zealand on Friday, Prime Minister David Lange welcomed a statement by Mr. Reagan that New Zealand was still a friend, and said it showed that the 1951 alliance of Australia, New Zealand and the United States had not been destroyed.

Mr. Reagan's comments Thurs-

day were made in Washington after talks with Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia. The president declared that the alliance remained "very sound and very solid."

A week ago, Wellington denied U.S. requests for a destroyer to dock unless Washington certified that it did not carry nuclear weapons. The United States refused to disclose the information.

"We deeply regret the decision by the New Zealand government to deny port access to our ships," Mr. Reagan said. "We consider New Zealand a friend."

Mr. Hawke said that the Australian government would hold separate military exercises with the United States and New Zealand until the alliance could again function normally.

Despite the apparent efforts to dampen the dispute, Robert Muldoon, Mr. Lange's predecessor as prime minister, sharply attacked New Zealand's stance.

"The whole of history tells us that the country that was not prepared to defend itself or could not defend itself, did not survive unscathed because of that fact," he said in New Zealand. (UPI, AP, NYT)

## Israel Reportedly to Let U.S. Install Transmitter

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service  
JERUSALEM — Israel has informed the United States that it will permit the installation of a Voice of America transmitter on its soil to enhance U.S. broadcasts into the Soviet Union, political sources said Thursday.

The decision in principle by the government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres was conveyed to Washington several months ago, the sources said. But Israeli government officials still declined to comment on the decision to avoid drawing more attention to the transmitter, which, they say, might cause problems for Soviet Jews.

The political sources said that technical teams from the United States and Israel would meet soon to work out the details of installing the transmitter. The Voice of America is the broadcasting arm of the United States Information Agency.

Israel agreed to the installation after repeated requests from the Reagan administration, which is undertaking a \$1.5-billion program to upgrade equipment and expand the broadcasting range of its radio service.

The United States wanted a transmitter in Israel so it could reach more listeners in Soviet Cen-

tral Asia and Afghanistan, and to help overcome jamming by the Soviet Union and its allies. In recent years, the United States reportedly has devoted more attention to upgrading the quality of broadcasts to Soviet Central Asia, from where there are frequent reports of anti-government activity. Soviet troops in Afghanistan also would be able to pick up these broadcasts.

The matter was broached by Washington several months ago. The Israelis first stalled in responding because a lively debate ensued. Soviet émigrés in Israel expressed fear that, by permitting the transmitter to be installed, Israel might invite retaliation against Soviet Jews. Leftist members of parliament contended there was no reason for Israel to become involved in the so-called "propaganda war."

Most senior Israeli officials said that, ultimately, Israel could not turn down the United States. As the communications minister, Amnon Rubenstein, put it, referring to the enormous amount of economic aid the United States gives Israel, "Beggars cannot be choosers."

The United States announced in December that it had signed agreements with Morocco, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Costa Rica and Belize either for new transmitting sites or for the improvement of older ones.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## A Whiff of Timelessness at Show of Impressionists

By Michael Gibson  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As the 19th century recedes into history, we can look on it and recognize a reflection of our own features, but also the traits that make it part of "history" — that area of time in which behavior and values grow subtly and increasingly distant from our own.

Some things appear to preserve their timeless self-evidence — the paintings of the Impressionists, for instance, as attested by the exhibition "Impressionism and the French Landscape," which was earlier on view at the Los Angeles County Museum during the Olympic Games, then at the Art Institute of Chicago. Such timelessness is, of course, an illusion of perspective, and the organizers of the show have reacted against this view by attempting to present the 137 paintings from Frédéric Bazille to Vincent van Gogh — plus a collection of period landscape photos — as an expression of the preoccupations of their own time.

As a result, the paintings are not hung chronologically nor are the works of any painter presented together. Instead there has been an attempt to present the topical subject matter of Impressionist painting under several headings: rivers, roads and railways, private and public gardens, the French countryside, the sea.

Consequently you can savor some admirable Monets (including a delightful snowscape), compare three versions of Cézanne's view of the sea from L'Estaque on loan from three different museums, observe how Pissarro renders the same scene in summer and in winter or note how surprisingly feeble many of Renoir's paintings can now appear to be.

Alternatively, you can follow the more scholarly line implicit in the organization of the show and amplified in the catalog. This attempts to show how the Impressionists' paintings reflect the interests and concerns of the expanding industrial world and are not just a pursuit of "pure painting."

The seductive quality of much of this painting is typified in a work like Monet's "Les Bains de la Grenouillère," in which the dapple of light and color, rendered by swiftly applied dabs of paint, instantly call to mind an atmosphere and a state of mind. The painting is satisfying as an organization of color on canvas but, as always with a good Monet, it also conjures up memories and sensations that are quite outside the area of painting: the characteristic smell of a shady riverbank, the lap of water, the dull thud of rowboats nudging one another at their moorings, the distant chatter of conversation.

This is no doubt one reason why this art is so popular. It hinges together an undeniable artistic quality and a kind of transcendent nostalgia — the retrospective discovery of one of those instants of delight that we always manage to savor better in memory than at the moment we are experiencing it.

"L'Impressionisme et le paysage français," Grand Palais, Paris, to April 22.

Anyone caring to see the latest fashions in art can go to the top floor of the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, where an international selection of the latest in Pop Culture is being presented under the title "Figuration Libre."

The show is a trans-Atlantic venture in which noisy and expensive young graffitiists from the United States — the Yankee doodlers, as a visitor called them (Keith Haring, Kenny Scharf, Crash and Jean-Michel Basquiat) — are shown beside their equally noisy but less expensive French confrères (Rami Banchard, François Boisrond, Robert Combas, Hervé and Richard [Buddy] Di Rosa and Louis Jammes).

What the show offers is basically a self-indulgent display of post-adolescent high spirits. None of the artists is over 30, and most take obvious pleasure in their laboriousness in their derivative work.

When Al Capp discovered that his characters in the "Li'l Abner" comic strip were "socially significant," he never really recovered from the blow. The same fate now threatens young Americans who, like Haring, Basquiat or Crash, began as spray-can artists working on the streets or the subway. They have since "gone public," as one of their eulogists rather gruesomely puts it, and have been co-opted by some powerful New York galleries.

"The goal is not to create art in the narrow sense, but to create culture," an essay in the catalog declares. This culture, we are led to understand, is the strange fruit bred out of Andy Warhol, Walt Disney, rock music and J. Walter

Thompson. Scharf calls his style Pop Surrealism.

Surely no artist can claim that his goal is to "create culture." He may, in time and in retrospect, realize that this is indeed what he has done, but as everyone knows who has flipped through a book on Zen Buddhism, you do not hit the target until you stop thinking about it.

Also, to the extent that these artists are described as heralds of black or Hispanic culture, and to the extent that culture, in the broad sense, is something that affects the daily lives of the people to whom it belongs, one may wonder what cultural function is served by the presence of their works in the homes of wealthy patrons who are probably neither black nor Hispanic.

Some work does stand out. The French are uniformly as rowdy as beerhall brawlers, as fleetingly amusing, and as lastingly dull. Among them, Boisrond at least offers a degree of structural coherence.

The American contingent also has its roller coaster of style, its stances; its overscaled doodles would look cheerful enough on a telephone pad, but Keith Haring,

27, has painterly qualities that emerge somewhere in the mid-ground between Ronald Crumb, pattern painting and the cloth motifs produced by the Indian women of Panama. Basquiat, 25, born in Brooklyn of a Puerto Rican mother and a Haitian father, also has some innate artistic qualities. The randomness that characterizes his paintings is perfectly adapted to (and could even be beautiful on) a blank wall. But expectations shift as soon as the setting and the medium change. In a gallery or museum the context creates expectations.

These artists are young and may still surprise us, despite the hype surrounding them, of which they are the beneficiaries and the contented victims.

Eight New Yorkers of a different persuasion are presented in a parallel show, "Elsewhere and Otherwise." One of these, Jenny Holzer, has come up with a form that is interesting because it also illustrates the importance of context. Her medium is either the electronic billboard (of the sort used on Times Square, which Holzer has used) or bronze plaques with inscriptions on them, which can, on occasion, be put in public places.

Both media carry inscriptions that are either "truisms" (according to the artist) or mildly poetic or ethical observations: "What urge will save us now that sex won't?" says one of the plaques (the phrase also appeared on an electronic billboard). Curiously, even the more trite phrases seem somewhat poetic at first glance, merely because of the connotations of bronze and the context in which they are set — in one case next to the directory plaques in the hall of an office building, beside an plaque that reads "Renaissance Aesthetic Medicine, 4th Floor."

The choice of artists for this second show (by the critic Claude Gintz) is certainly not as fashionable as the "Free Figuration" show. It is also more austere, minimalist, linguistic and visually banal. It includes some striking posters by Barbara Kruger and some photographic clichés by Richard Prince. However, much of the work depends on in-group commentary and context that is not apparent to visitors in Paris.

"Figuration Libre" and "Elsewhere and Otherwise," Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, through Feb. 17.



One of Cézanne's three versions of the Gulf of Marseille on view in Paris.

## Sale Gives a Backstage View of a 19th-Century French Academic Painter

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A modest sale conducted on Wednesday by Antoine Godeau at Drouot provided a rare insight into what academic painting really is about. The subject was Fernand Cormon, whose name may not mean a great deal today, but whose career was a long success from start to finish.

Although he was born in Paris in 1854, Cormon first studied in Brussels under Jean François Portaels.

**SOURIN MELIKIAN**

to whom he probably owes the attraction that he felt throughout his life for Orientalist subjects. Back in Paris, Cormon continued his training under the suited Alexandre Cabanel, and also Eugène Fromentin, better known for his romantic novel "Dominique" than his paintings, which often dealt with North Africa in a sort of Delacroix style.

Cormon was only 19 when he completed his first ambitious painting, which he sent to the 1863 Salon. Called "La Mort de Mahomet" (The Death of Mohammed), it is a huge affair depicting the prophet inside a mosque of vast proportions seething with a pseudo-Orientalist crowd. The attempt at creating a dramatic effect through the gesticulation of figures and the chiaroscuro is not very successful, and was knocked down at 170,000 francs (then about \$21,000) when it came up for sale at Drouot last March. But in 1863 it was enthusiastically received.

In the late 1860s, Cormon turned to the Dark Ages for inspiration. "The Wedding of the Niebelungen" won him a medal at the 1870 Salon. Cormon worked his way backward through the history of mankind. In the 1877 Salon, he exhibited "Jesus Resuscitating the

Daughter of Jaira). By 1880, he was working hard on the theme of "Cain." The painting, shown at the Salon in 1883, was thought so admirable that the French government felt impelled to acquire it for the nation. Cormon was awarded the Croix de la Légion d'Honneur.

Prehistory was the next step for Cormon. "Retour d'une chasse à l'âge de pierre" (Back From Bear Hunting in the Stone Age) was also acquired by the French government.

Cormon could not go further back in time short of doing dinosaurs, so he turned eastward, trying Hindu mythology. "L'Enlèvement de Siva" (1910) shows a chariot drawn by two horses soaring into the sky in a golden cloud, while vaguely prehistoric men and women in animal hides prostrate themselves in the foreground. This too appeared at Drouot in March, when it was knocked down for a pitiful 30,000 francs.

Had he been content with painting kitsch, Cormon's case would be straightforward enough. And we would be left to wonder how the artist could have been the teacher of Henri Toulouse-Lautrec at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, where Cormon headed one of the ateliers, or studios, from 1898 until his death in 1924.

The two sales held at Drouot in 1884, and another this week, have shown a side to Cormon's art that one would barely suspect from his work displayed in the Musée du Luxembourg in Paris. When he was not doing his academic stunt, Cormon could paint in such a different manner that his authorship can only be established by the studio mark "F.C." stamped with a seal in dark block letters in the lower corner of his paintings, or by the Drouot oval stamp devised for the Cormon sales, used on the back of his oils on board.

Cormon may not have been a great master, but he had a great eye. He obviously admired Manet. While in Tunis in 1875, he did a painting, "Barques," as bold in composition as it is broad in its brushwork. That sold for 12,000 francs last March, and on Wednesday the preparatory sketch dashed off in a few strokes of color was sold for only 750 francs (about \$75).

Occasionally, he painted with the colors of Impressionism. A view of a street lined with gabled houses in some old Mediterranean city — Tunis, according to the catalog — is a study in browns and mauves and light blues. This is so broadly sketched that it is hard to tell whether the white-robed silhouette in the foreground is a man or a woman. Were those attending disconcerted by this style? Such a reaction is certainly suggested by the price, a mere 300 francs.

Cormon was also influenced by Félix Ziem, as could be seen in March, when his "Port de la Goulette, à Tunis" (The Goulette harbor in Tunis) — appeared at Drouot. Occasionally he worked in a style that comes very close to the Barbizon school. On Wednesday, a charming study in oils of green trees in a predominantly green palette went for a song — 650 francs. A pretty little landscape looking very much like one of the pre-Impressionist paintings done around 1865-70 was cheaper still, at 300 francs.

Sometimes there is a trace of Gustave Courbet's influence about his work, as in a large-size mountainous landscape, strongly delineated, that was cheap at 2,000 francs.

Clearly, what buyers still expect from Cormon is the official style that earned him his fame in his

lifetime, not his private experiments in modernity. A dealer bought the portrait of a woman standing in a pale blue silk dress with a profusion of white lace and pink knotted ribbons done in great detail for 4,000 francs.

The choice is commercially judicious. Properly framed and cataloged it could sell in the area of \$4,000 in some U.S. sale of "Important 19th-Century European Paintings" handled by Christie's or Sotheby's. But to those interested in understanding the work of Cormon and his like, it is not as en-

lightening as the small sketches done in the Barbizon tradition or in a para-Impressionist manner.

Even more revealing, perhaps, were the 70 drawings or so that sold mostly for less than 1,000 francs each. These were essentially figure studies, from muscular blacksmiths pounding away at their anvils — obviously done for "La Forge" at the Musée du Luxembourg — to a multitude of women in the nude or in full dress.

Cormon was anxious to study movement and unusual postures. Alas, he uniformly failed. As long

as he stuck to portraits — just heads, done in great detail — he was safe. What he could not do was draw freely, swiftly, and jot down a fleeting impression. His only way to effectiveness was to painstakingly multiply details, which he could do in any style.

Cormon could perform as a conscientious craftsman, not as an artist reacting to emotions. Working in the imaginary manner of a bygone period or of another artist was his sole talent. That is the essence of what we call, with an excess of courtesy, academic art.



CARAVAGGIO SHOW — "The Musicians," by Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio, is displayed at "The Age of Caravaggio," which runs at the Metropolitan Museum in New York from Saturday through April 14. It includes the largest number of the artist's works ever assembled in the United States, plus 60 paintings by his contemporaries.

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## 'Witness' Mixes Harrison Ford and Amish

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

"Witness," directed by Peter Weir, written by Earl Wallace and William Kelley, is the story of John Book (Harrison Ford), a tough,

gun-toting Philadelphia narcotics detective who, to escape being killed by fellow detectives with connections to the drug trade, must

**MOVIE MARQUEE**

**Old London Arch To Be Re-erected At Wren Church**

The Associated Press  
LONDON — Temple Bar, the 17th-century stone archway that once served as an entrance to the City of London financial district, is to be re-erected in the churchyard of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The archway, reputed to have been designed by Sir Christopher Wren, has spent the last century at the entrance to Theobald's Park in Hertfordshire, where it has been crumbling and vandalized.

Lord Avon, undersecretary for the environment, said Thursday the government had accepted an inspector's recommendation that "Temple Bar be dismantled, repaired and re-erected in the shadow of St. Paul's, Wren's masterpiece."

The pieces were bought by Sir Henry Meaux and the arch was re-erected at his estate at Theobald's Park.

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hide out with Amish farmers in Pennsylvania Dutch country. The plain, God-fearing ways of the pacifist Amish, as well as a young Amish widow named Rachel (Kelly McGillis), change Book's life. "The best things about the film are the actors who play it. Ford is very attractive as John Book, a sort of toned-down, urban Han Solo, and McGillis, who was so special in 'Reuben, Reuben,' is enchanting as the Amish widow," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times.

Timothy Hutton and Sean Penn

play the real-life spies Christopher Boyce and Andrew Daulton Lee in "The Falcon and the Snowman," directed by John Schlesinger. In January 1977, Boyce and Lee, who had gone to school together in upper-middle-class southern California, were arrested on charges of having sold top-secret U.S. government documents to the Soviet Union through the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City over a period of two years. Both men, then in their 20s, were convicted and sent to prison. Lee with a life term and Boyce 40 years. "The Falcon and the Snowman" is a very curious though effective entertainment, a scathing social satire in the form of an outrageously clumsy spy story told with a completely straight face," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times.

**DOONESBURY**

IT'S JUST GOTTEN TOTALLY OUT OF HAND, MOM. THE POST ALONE HAS ELEVEN REPORTERS OUT HERE.

BUT TODAY HE DECIDED TO HOLD A BRIEFING. HE FIGURES IT'S THE ONLY WAY TO MAKE THEM GO AWAY.

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## ARTS

A DEALER LIVES  
HIS AMERICAN DREAM

Stuart and Susan Feld, who have been collecting paintings, drawings and Empire furniture for nearly 20 years, share a set of aesthetic standards that are as rigid as they are private. Past a certain point, not even the most enthusiastic outsider will be able to appreciate the fine dis-

as president, director and owner. Other factors—Feld's timing and tenacity—have certainly helped. But timing can be called luck; tenacity can be called bluster. Taste, on the other hand, cannot be dismissed, and it is Stuart Feld's taste that has earned him his reputation. According to Ira

art at the Metropolitan Museum, calls Feld "one of the most knowledgeable people in the field, the person who, more than any other, has helped to make the market expensive for American works of art."

Stuart Feld would have no trouble with such assessments. A short, attractive man with an air of simmering condescension, he likes to tell stories that confirm his gift of foresight. Nineteen years ago, for example, he tried unsuccessfully to have the Metropolitan's acquisitions committee purchase a Seth Eastman painting for \$26,000. They said no. Last month, Feld says with obvious pride, Hirschl & Adler sold the painting for \$650,000. Feld's tendency toward self-congratulation may be one of the reasons why it is hard to find anyone who will comment on him personally. But that doesn't bother Feld a bit. "I think," he says carefully, "that when one is a successful person, there are many people around who are somewhat envious of that success. There is such a thing as professional jealousy. I really have only one person to live with, and that's myself. I do the best I can. If everyone doesn't love me, I can't say I love everyone either. I know some people say I was just in the right place at the right time. But to a certain extent, I created the right time."

Born and raised in New Jersey, his father a lawyer, his mother an antiques dealer, Feld was a premed student at

Princeton when he realized that art history would be, as he puts it, "my passion." As a graduate student in fine arts at Harvard's Fogg Museum, he spent four years studying the preclassical, Renaissance, Baroque, 18th-, 19th- and early-20th-century periods. But Feld was frustrated by the Fogg's traditional approach, with its prejudice toward Europe. "The perception of the faculty at the Fogg," he recalls, "was that American art was not something that somebody who was as gifted as they told me they thought I was should be doing." Feld set about educating himself. He spent summer hours in the university's libraries, poring over every American art book he could find. He dedicated his weekends to touring the New England countryside, becoming familiar with not only the region's architecture but with its great collections.

Feld left Harvard before completing his doctoral dissertation and took a job at the Metropolitan as one of its first student fellows. Immersing himself in his work there, he quickly earned a grant from the Ford Foundation to catalog the museum's vast but disorganized American paintings collection. He made a lot of acquisitions ("though not as many as I should have been allowed to") and assembled the groundbreaking exhibit "Three Centuries of American Painting" in 1965. At the Met he also continued the business of educating himself. "By absolute, self-imposed policy,"

Please turn page

## STYLE

EUROPEAN BEAUTIES  
ROMANCE NEW YORK

Romance in New York is a tricky business. It's even trickier for a European who has come to make a career there. Where does one find time to master all the social forms of a new city? And how, if one does happen to meet an intriguing stranger, is one to avoid falling into the routine of restaurant dates and "What do you do?" This issue of AVENUE INTERNATIONAL asks three bright, successful—and single—European women living on Manhattan's Upper East Side to tell us how they manage fast-paced careers and urban romance on foreign soil.

## DOMINIQUE STALLAERTS

Dominique Stallaerts loves contradiction and contrast: she adores New York City but only when she can get

away for the weekends. She admits with amusement that she dates a prince who is also a boxer. As an art dealer she's a paradox, too: though she deals in 19th-century European Salon paintings, she personally prefers "expressive, more aggressive contemporary painting" and wrote a thesis on abstract expressionism.

Stallaerts, 23, was born in Brussels. She studied art history in London, worked at Christie's and came to New York two years ago. With a Paris-based partner she now travels around Europe about four times a year, "running through the painting flea markets." "We get the lowest price," she explains, "because the painting is bought out of hundreds at 6 a.m. when the trucks are being unloaded." Restored and re-framed, the paintings most often

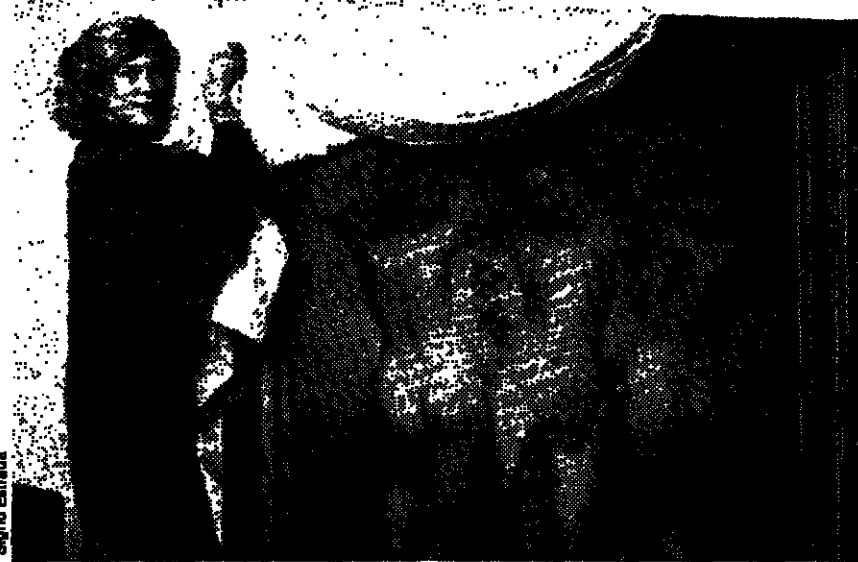
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Stuart and Susan Feld's home is a treasure trove of American art.

inctions. But those distinctions have become the language of a 15-year marriage and the heart of the financial success that makes their collecting possible. Stuart Feld carries his standards to work each day the way most people carry the morning paper. His loyalty to his own sense of style may be the single best explanation for the economic stability and artistic reputation of Hirschl & Adler, the Manhattan gallery of American art where Feld serves

Spanierman, a specialist in 19th- and 20th-century American painting, it was Feld who "recognized before anyone else the significance of a lot of American paintings—artistically, historically and culturally." White House Curator Clement Conger says flatly that Feld is responsible for Hirschl & Adler. "He really built it up to be one of the great sources of American art among the big galleries." And John Howat, director of the department of American



Dominique Stallaerts sells paintings and dates a prince who boxes.

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# AVENUE ARTS & ANTIQUES

## Byzantium

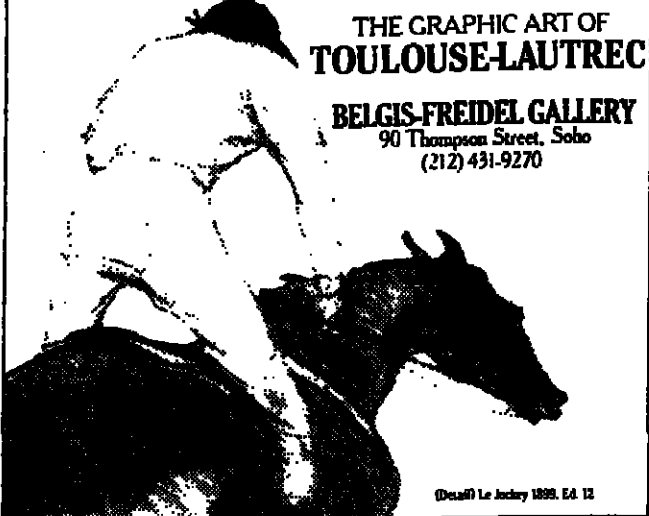
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(Detail) Le Jockey 1889, EA 12

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"Hello Louis" Bronze Sculpture by Paul Wegner

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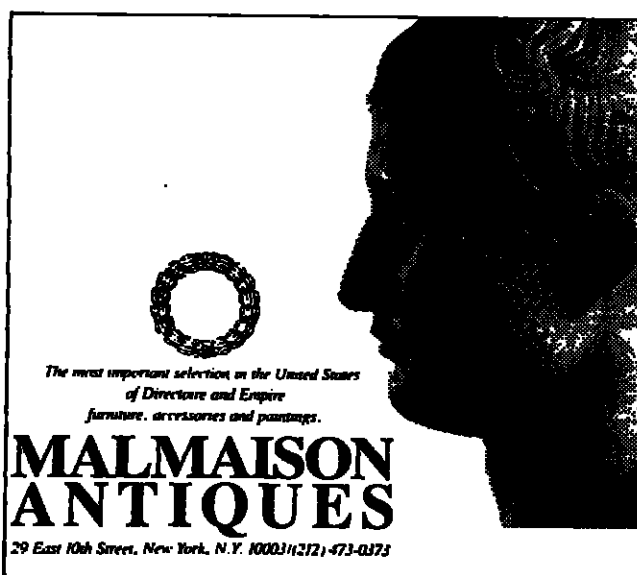
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Eugenia C. Foxworth  
Director

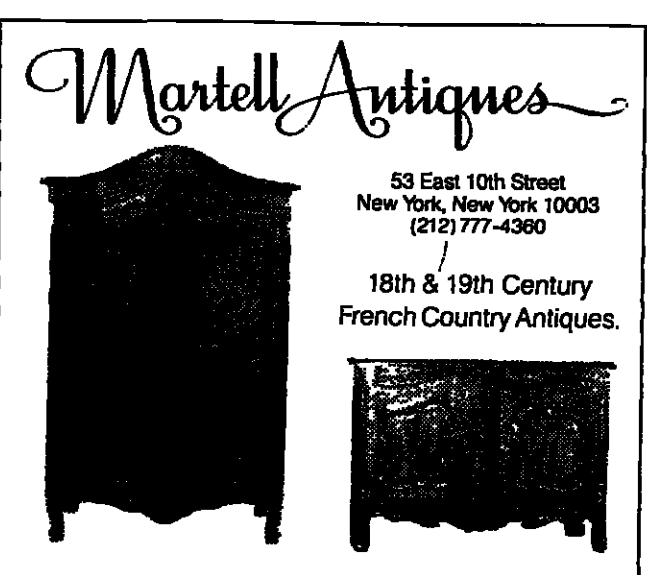


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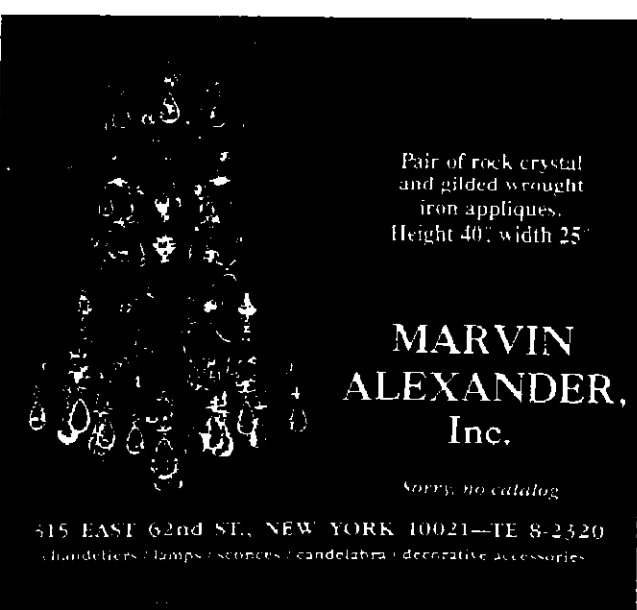
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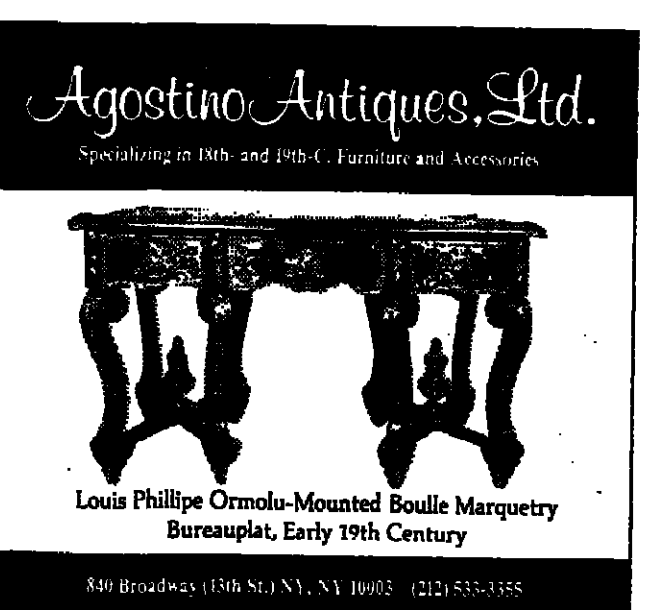
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## CALENDAR

FEBRUARY

9

1 "The Age of Caravaggio" is the major exhibit opening this month at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. One hundred paintings by Caravaggio, his North Italian predecessors and his contemporaries in Rome will be included. Through April 14. On February 28 the Metropolitan's "The Treasury of San Marco" exhibit will feature more than 40 major works from the Basilica of San Marco in Venice. Through June 2. Fifth Avenue at 82nd Street. For information, call (212) 879-5500.

10

1 The board of governors of the Westminster Kennel Club will hold a black-tie dinner at 8:00 p.m. in the Union Club to celebrate the kennel club's 109th annual all-breed dog show. The show itself will take place at Madison Square Garden tomorrow and the following day. Tickets for the dinner are by invitation only. 101 East 69th Street. For information, call (212) 682-6852.

11

1 Nouveau Drouot will be holding a full schedule of auctions. On February 11 and 12: a 2:15 p.m. sale of 17th- and 18th-century finely bound French books. On March 20: 19th-century French books. On March 22: paintings by School of Paris artists, including Raoul Dufy and Marie Laurencin. On March 27: 18th-century furniture and old master paintings. Nine rue Drouot, Paris.

12

1 Tavern on the Green is the setting for "An Homage to Pierre Franey by the Great Chefs of France" to benefit the Greater New York chapter of the March of Dimes. Among the chefs flying to New York to prepare the dinner are Paul Bocuse, Roger Vergé and Gaston Le Nôtre. Count Ghislain de Vogüé serves as honorary chairman of the gala dinner, which is being underwritten by M&M & Chandon. Tickets are \$500. Central Park West at 67th Street. For information, call (212) 922-1460.

13

1 This morning Tiffany & Co. inaugurates Her Royal Highness Princess Chantal of France's porcelain collection. Fifth Avenue at 57th Street. For information, call (212) 755-8000.

15

1 The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum's major show this month, "Kandinsky in Paris: 1934-1944," is the final exhibit in a series on Wassily Kandinsky's art. Through April 14. On February 22 "Frankenthaler: Works on Paper, 1949-1984" will display 75 gouaches, watercolors, acrylics and drawings by Helen Frankenthaler. Through April 21. 1071 Fifth Avenue. For information, call (212) 360-3500.

18

1 Through February 20 André Laug's spring collection will be shown at Martha. On February 25 Stavropoulos will present his collection. 475 Park Avenue. For information, call (212) 753-1511.

21

1 The New York City Ballet Guild is hosting its annual luncheon for members and their guests today at noon. Lunch will be followed by a special performance of ballet excerpts narrated by New York

City Ballet Dancers Daniel and Joseph Duell. Tickets are \$50 and \$100. New York State Theater, Lincoln Center. For information, call (212) 870-5585.

1 The Junior International Club is hosting a ball at 10:00 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza Hotel to benefit the Chol Chol Foundation. Princess Katalin zu Windisch-Graetz and Anne Eisenhower head the ball committee. Dress is black- or white-tie. Fifth Avenue at 59th Street. For information, call (212) 605-1363.

1 "Henri Rousseau," the first major retrospective of Rousseau's art, opens at the Museum of Modern Art. Through June 4. On February 28: "The Drawings of Henri Matisse," a comprehensive survey, will open. Through May 14. 11 West 53rd Street. For information, call (212) 708-9400.

22

1 The New York Junior League is hosting its Winter Ball tonight in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Pamela L. Bimson will chair this fund-raising event. The theme of the ball is Mardi Gras, and attire is black-tie with mask optional. Tickets are by invitation only. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call (212) 288-6220.

25

1 "A Gala Musical Tribute to Gwen Verdon and Cy Coleman" takes place this evening at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. New York Telephone President and Chief Executive Officer William C. Ferguson is the chairman for this black-tie event, which begins with a 6:00 p.m. reception followed by dinner and dancing at 7:30. Tick-

28

1 The Grand Ballroom of the New York Hilton Hotel will be the setting for the Flame of Truth award presentation in honor of Bloomington's Chairman Marvin S. Traub. The black-tie testimonial dinner-dance, which begins with 6:30 p.m. cocktails, will be hosted by the Fund for Higher Education. Melvin Jacobs, chairman and chief executive officer of Saks Fifth Avenue, and Leonard Lander, president of Estée Lauder, will serve as chairmen. Tickets are \$300, and funds raised will establish the Marvin S. Traub Scholarship Fund at Harvard College. Avenue of the Americas at 53rd Street. For information, call (212) 354-4660.

MARCH

5

1 Christie's hosts 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. sales of fine jewelry. On March 6: American and European prints. On March 9: English and continental furniture. On March 12: English and continental silver and works of art. On March 15: American paintings, drawings and sculpture. On March 20 and 21: fine Japanese works of art. On March 28: stamps. On March 30: art nouveau and art deco sculpture. 502 Park Avenue. For information, call (212) 546-1000.

14

1 Sotheby's will host a 2:00 p.m. sale of fine old master paintings. On March 23: French and continental furniture and decorations. On March 30: 19th-century furniture, decorations and works of art. 1334 York Avenue. For information, call (212) 606-7000.

—Maura Kinney

## ARTS

Continued from opening page

he recalls, "I tried to see not less than one important private collection in the city every week." Feld laughs. "Ethel Scull was the only person who ever said no."

But Feld's accomplishments and the recognition they inspired failed to endear himself to Thomas Hoving, who became the museum's director in 1967. Recalls Hoving: "His problem was that he had an inflated opinion of himself. He's abrupt and abrasive by nature. His manner is condescending. He was like a Dr. Spock of the art world. The fact that he was right in his opinions much of the time, that he talked up the paintings to the acquisitions committee with impeccable logic, didn't help at all."

Feld prefers to recall his years at the Met by saying he was "Hoving's first curatorial dropout" and letting it go at that. When pressed, he elaborates. "In April of '67," he says, "Hoving appointed me head of the American paintings department, and he charged me with the responsibility of terminating somebody who was in the department because he didn't think that that person was doing anything for the museum. I was leaving on a business trip, and when I got back ten days later I found that the person he had wanted me to fire had meanwhile been made curator of a newly formed department." The man? Henry Geldzahler, who went on to become New York's arts commissioner. The department? Modern paintings—"in which gesture," Feld says, "more than 50% of the curatorial objects that fell into my department were no longer in my care—including some pictures that were the subject of a book that I was writing."

Feld resigned from the Met in the summer of 1967 and was quickly confronted with a slew of offers from various New York galleries. He chose Hirschl & Adler, he says, because of the fine quality of its American holdings. In

his 17 years there he has made the gallery one of the few truly significant American specialist houses in the country. Having mounted a number of opinion-molding exhibits, including the universally praised "The American Experience" in 1976, Feld has now expanded his scope to include prints and sculpture. One particularly notable feature of his gallery is the outstanding quality of its catalogs, at once scrupulous in scholarship and beautifully designed. Feld's latest enterprise is in the field of contemporary art—with Hirschl & Adler Modern.

The Felds met when Susan was registrar at the New York Cultural Center. They were engaged three weeks later. Since then, they have canvassed the country and the Continent in search of their first love—American Empire furniture. When they began, it was rarely collected and little known: another example of Feldian foresight.

The Felds' examples from the Empire period are remarkably graceful, impeccably preserved. They abound in the living- and dining rooms, which, Susan says, "are as pure as they can be and still be a home." There is gilt trim on the lamps and chairs, a side table with a winged woman at its base, intricately carved moldings, window curtains draped like reviewing-stand banners. A James Platt painting hangs over the Empire couch. Other canvases—by Adelheid Dietrich and David Johnson—are elegantly arranged on the walls and perfectly lighted, museum-style.

But for all the treasures on display in the apartment, the most remarkable fact about the Felds' home is that they have managed to avoid a cluttered look. Says Stuart: "Someone once said that the mark of true collectors is that they have closets full of pictures. Well, we qualify."

—Lisa Grunwald





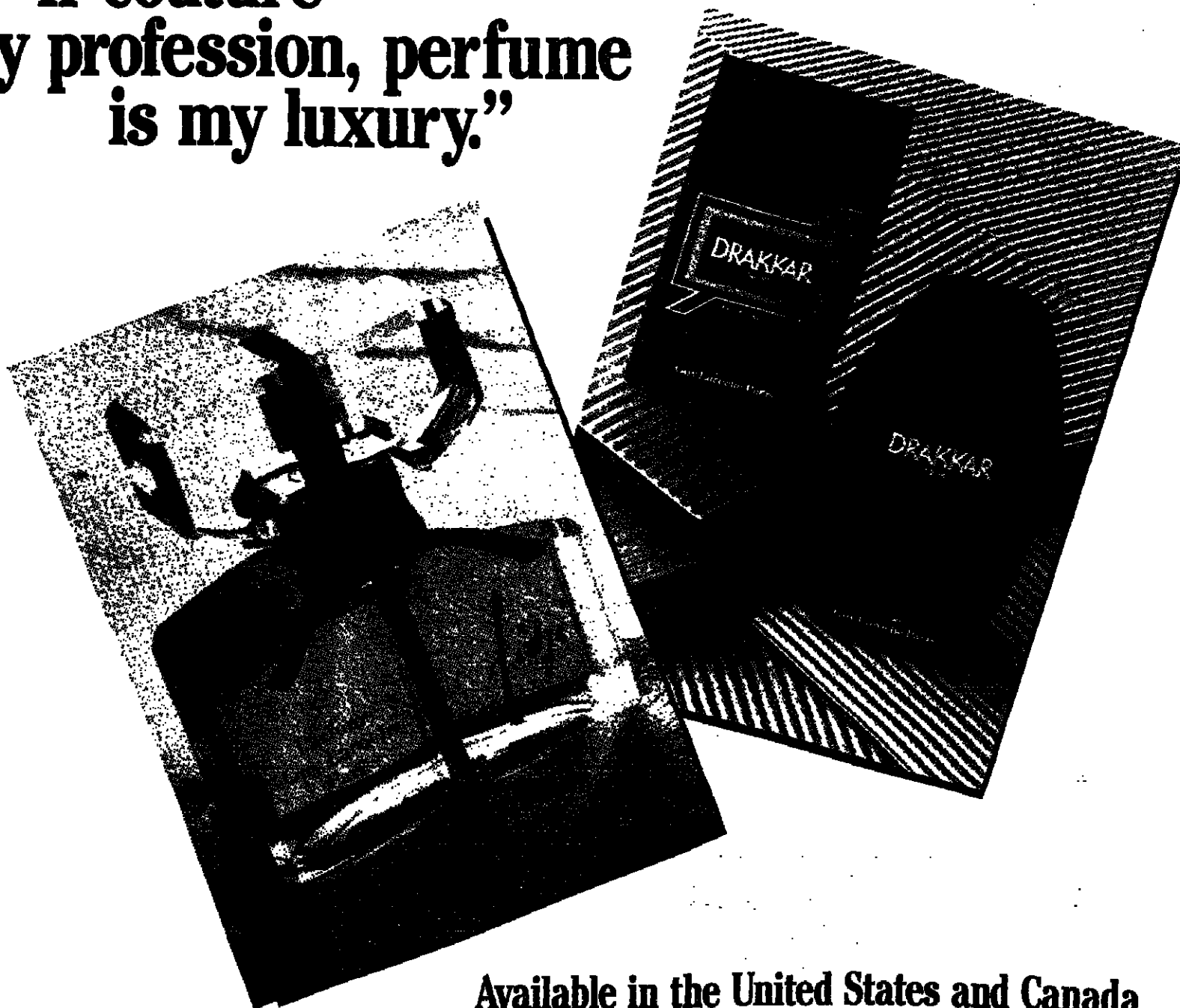


# Guy Laroche Paris

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Philips	3496	3496	3496	0	0
AT&T	2980	2980	2980	0	0
IBM	199	199	199	0	0
Amgen	122	122	122	0	0
Amgen	122	122	122	0	0
Amgen	122	122	122	0	0
Amgen	122	122	122	0	0
Amgen	122	122	122	0	0
Amgen	122	122	122	0	0
Amgen	122	122	122	0	0

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1290.08	1297.15	1293.34	1297.97	+0.11
Trans	454.89	457.76	453.54	457.97	+0.11
Util	139.49	141.26	139.26	141.26	+0.01
Comp	324.57	326.47	323.39	326.76	+0.01

NYSE Index					
	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	105.46	105.15	105.39	+0.01	
Industrials	1297.15	1293.34	1297.97	+0.11	
Transportation	457.76	453.54	457.97	+0.11	
Utilities	141.26	139.26	141.26	+0.01	
Finance	110.72	110.44	110.72	+0.01	

Friday's

# NYSE

Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 116,646,000  
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 151,738,000  
Prev. consolidated close 101,151,410

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries					
	Close	Prev.			
Advanced	225	225			
Declined	225	225			
Unchanged	225	225			
New High	225	225			
New Low	225	225			
Volume down	7,475,000	15,042,000			

NASDAQ Index					
	Class	Chg.	Week	Year	
Composite	283.35	+1.15	282.42	+22.14	
Industrials	312.43	+1.57	309.67	+24.76	
Finance	329.74	+1.49	328.25	+21.49	
Utilities	283.14	+1.46	281.68	+14.46	
Transp.	244.00	-1.46	245.46	+14.46	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Imco	29	29	29	0	0
Imco	29	29	29	0	0
Imco	29	29	29	0	0
Imco	29	29	29	0	0
Imco	29	29	29	0	0
Imco	29	29	29	0	0
Imco	29	29	29	0	0
Imco	29	29	29	0	0
Imco	29	29	29	0	0

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Philips	3496	3496	3496	0	0
AT&T	2980	2980	2980	0	0
IBM	199	199	199	0	0
Amgen	122	122	122	0	0
Amgen	122	122	122	0	0
Amgen	122	122	122	0	0
Amgen	122	122	122	0	0
Amgen	122	122	122	0	0
Amgen	122	122	122	0	0

## Dow Off, But Other Indexes Up

**United Press International**

**NEW YORK** — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were mixed Friday, ending the week with broad-based indicators at record levels and blue-chip stocks a few points from their all-time high.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 0.11 to 1,297.97, still close to its record of 1,299.62 set Jan. 29. For the week, the Dow gained 12.24. Three other stock market indicators made new all-time highs, beating old marks set Thursday.

The NYSE index gained 0.21 to 105.39 and the price of an average share increased 70 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 0.37 to 182.19 and the Dow Jones transportation average gained 3.87 to 630.09.

Advances led declines by a 9-7 ratio among the 2,037 issues traded at the close.

Big Board volume totaled 116.64 million shares, down from the 151.73 million traded Thursday. It was the 22nd consecutive session in which volume has exceeded 100 million shares.

"The difference between this rally and the one in August 1982, is the presence of the public in the stock market," said William LeFevre of Purcell, Graham & Co. He noted that American Stock Exchange issues and over-the-counter markets also have been posting gains on heavy volume.

Mr. LeFevre said double-digit yields in cash markets were an alternative for the public in 1982, whereas now those rates have fallen. "This market will continue to go up despite what you see in the Dow (industrials)," he said.

Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman Co. noted that advances have exceeded declines for 24 of 25 sessions. "The Dow will catch up," he said. "It's just a question of time."

Mr. Broder said that the public has been drawn into the market at a time when "inflation is no longer a concern, a recession is no longer a concern, and interest rates have come down."

Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, in congressional testimony Friday again urged reductions in the federal budget deficit.

Mr. Volcker said that the Fed had no intention of fueling renewed high inflation by any inappropriately fast increase in the growth of the money supply.

The Wall Street Journal reported on an interview with President Ronald Reagan, in which he replied, "I would have to be convinced of the need to do that," when asked about Treasury Department proposals that would increase corporate tax rates.

The president strongly embraced the concept of tax simplification, but he emphasized he has not yet studied the plan in detail.

On the floor, Phillips Petroleum was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 50 1/4. A. Icahn, a New York financier, said he plans to make a tender offer for about 25 percent of Phillips at \$57 a share.

Unocal was second, gaining 1 1/4 to 49. The company has been mentioned as a possible takeover target.

Exxon gained 1 to 47 1/4, Ohio Standard 1/2 to 44 1/2, Sun Co. 3/4 to 50 1/4 and Indiana Standard 1/4 to 59 1/4. Chevron shed 1/4 to 34 1/4 and Mobil 1/4 to 28 1/4.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP  
Team Change

The Rate

Floating







**Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street**

100

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NEW HIGHS 367		NEW LOWS 2	
1982 1981 1980 1979 1978 1977 1976 1975 1974 1973 1972 1971 1970 1969 1968 1967 1966 1965 1964 1963 1962 1961 1960 1959 1958 1957 1956 1955 1954 1953 1952 1951 1950 1949 1948 1947 1946 1945 1944 1943 1942 1941 1940 1939 1938 1937 1936 1935 1934 1933 1932 1931 1930 1929 1928 1927 1926 1925 1924 1923 1922 1921 1920 1919 1918 1917 1916 1915 1914 1913 1912 1911 1910 1909 1908 1907 1906 1905 1904 1903 1902 1901 1900 1899 1898 1897 1896 1895 1894 1893 1892 1891 1890 1889 1888 1887 1886 1885 1884 1883 1882 1881 1880 1879 1878 1877 1876 1875 1874 1873 1872 1871 1870 1869 1868 1867 1866 1865 1864 1863 1862 1861 1860 1859 1858 1857 1856 1855 1854 1853 1852 1851 1850 1849 1848 1847 1846 1845 1844 1843 1842 1841 1840 1839 1838 1837 1836 1835 1834 1833 1832 1831 1830 1829 1828 1827 1826 1825 1824 1823 1822 1821 1820 1819 1818 1817 1816 1815 1814 1813 1812 1811 1810 1809 1808 1807 1806 1805 1804 1803 1802 1801 1800 1799 1798 1797 1796 1795 1794 1793 1792 1791 1790 1789 1788 1787 1786 1785 1784 1783 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1743 1742 1741 1740 1739 1738 1737 1736 1735 1734 17		

## Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

[illegible]**NYSE Highs-Lows**

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[illegible]

Vol. at 4 P.M.	15,590,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	16,470,000

**Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street**

[illegible]

1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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Year	Percentage of respondents
1990	55
1991	56
1992	57
1993	58
1994	59
1995	60
1996	61
1997	62
1998	63
1999	64
2000	65
2001	66
2002	67
2003	68
2004	85

## WIZARD of ID

It is not only the Regency Gothic house that makes him seem rather like a character out of Jane Austen. Whether or not he is in want of a wife (a second wife—his first having run off with a man 10 years her junior), he is undoubtedly an object of interest to the female guests, and his presence sets off a wave of new possibilities for Edith. As she confronts them, we learn more about the past that she has never really left behind, and about the significance of the letters she keeps writing back to London. The last surprise is not sprung until almost the last moment.

CALED TAIHAN CAR UNAD  
 AUNES AGAN DANA  
 AROUND SHAKER ANDROOVINE  
 HRAVE SANDINGTOON  
 UHRAIN ARC STYO IDA  
 SPEITSE OUIER OIION  
 AMETITATAS HADES HADGROUSE  
 AINER TIGER TIGER  
 TONGA ISSUESAPER DEEP  
 STOOGER WPA TOTA PENS  
 FOES CATANARIN PAIZ  
 ANES YEAR TOO TELEVISION  
 AINER TIGER TIGER  
 AINER TIGER TIGER  
 STORMED PREC STANNHALL  
 MORTA MAOIT BIBLE  
 OKA APP CAR THREE  
 HEDERSEVEN PODIA  
 HEDERSEVEN PODIA  
 ADAR HEST ABER OATZ  
 IONS SAT WASSE RATES

*John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times*

**Prices in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.**

[illegible]

\_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

100 CHUM 5980 C Distb A 340 40 40 + 42 3750 RATCHFIELD 8800 Res Serv f

[illegible]

Batavia	17	34		e	Albania	-19	14	23	97	
Bethel	63	18	12	64	Montenegro	-18	14	22	15	
Cebu	18	50	0	32	ci	Montréal	-15	5	26	15
Jerusalem	12	54	3	38	ci	Norway	30	56	16	41
Tel Aviv	19	66	7	45	fr	New York	-3	26	9	16
						San Francisco	13	55	10	50
						Seattle	3	38	0	32
						Toronto	-17	12	-17	1
						Washington	-1	36	8	18

**SATURDAY'S FORECAST—CHANNEL: Champs, FRANKFURT: Rain, T.**  
**1 (34) 30, LONDON: Rain, Temp. 4-2 (37) 36, MADRID: P.**  
**cloudy, Temp. 12-8 (54-40), NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, Temp. 1**  
**(34-18), PARIS: Rain, Temp. 10-14 (50-57), ROME: Partly c.**  
**(57-43), TEL AVIV: Partly c., Temp. 14-7 (57-45), ZURICH: P.**  
**Temp. 10-12 (50-54), BANGKOK: Foggy, Temp. 34-28 (97-79),**  
**Temp. 30-22 (86-72), BANGKOK: Foggy, Temp. 34-28 (97-79),**  
**Temp. 30-22 (86-72), BANGKOK: Foggy, Temp. 34-28 (97-79),**  
**SEUL: Rain, Temp. 9-1 (48-30), SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms, T**  
**31-25 (88-77), TOKYO: Rain, Temp. 8-7 (46-45).**

## Is a Golden Opportunity

**MOSCOW** — Workers putting new turf on a soccer field in Soviet Byelorussia uncovered a cache of ancient gold bars under the grass. Tass news agency reported Friday.

Experts from the museum in the city of Polotsk said the gold was unworked metal intended for bracelets and was at least 1,000 years old. Tass said that, under Soviet law, the workers who discovered it were entitled to a quarter of its estimated value.

• • •

... ..

Foreal	229
Matra	156

[illegible]

**Sydney**

ACI	190
ANI	260
ANZ	473
BHP	518
Sorpi	528

Bougainville	19
Bramble	37
...	...

Comalco	405
CRA	240
CSR	522
Dunlop	300
Elders 1st	218
	25-

Hooker	214
Magellan	225
NIAA	231

Ayer	255
Dakbride	195
Peko	62
Passidon	412
RGC	275
	788

Sanford	370
Reign	536
	145

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group. The control group received a standard training program, while the experimental group received a modified training program. The results of the training program were compared between the two groups.

2313 Woodside  
1610 Wormold

1984	All Ordinaries Index
1983	Source: Reuters
Tokyo	
1982	Akai
1981	Asahi Chem
1980	Asahi Glass
1979	Bank of Tokyo
1978	Brigantine
1977	Daikin
1976	Dai Nippon Print
1975	Daiwa House
1974	Fuji Bank
1973	Fuji Photo
1972	Fujitsu
1971	Hitachi
1970	Honda
1969	Imperial Ind
1968	Kanagawa Air Lines
1967	Kanagawa Steel
1966	Kanagawa Ind
1965	Mitsubishi Elec Works
1964	Mitsubishi Elec Works
1963	Mitsubishi Ind
1962	Mitsubishi Chem
1961	Mitsubishi Chem
1960	Mitsubishi Heavy
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Bank Leu	37
Brown Boveri	15
Ciba Ltd.	

192	Credit Suisse	28
252	Electrowatt	24
474	Georg Fischer	27
526	Jacob Suchard	7
	Jetmail	63

123	Londis Gvr	19
185	Nashia	16
770	Derlikon-a	64

405	Roche Baby	75
442	Sandoz	86
528	Schindler	816
902	Sulzer	376
715	SBC	3

206	Switzerland	37
211	Swiss Volksbank	104
220	Union Bank	153

Winterthur  
Zürich Ins  
SEC Index : 431.40  
Previous : 429.40

N.Q.: not quoted; N.C.: not confirmed

10/10/10

2



## SPORTS

## SCOREBOARD

## Basketball

## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## Atlantic Division

## Boston

## Philadelphia

## Washington

## New York

## New Jersey

## Central Division

## Milwaukee

## Detroit

## Chicago

## Atlanta

## Cleveland

## Indiana

## Pittsburgh

## Western Conference

## Pacific Division

## Los Angeles

## Portland

## Seattle

## San Francisco

## Utah

## Phoenix

## Dallas

## Houston

## San Antonio

## New Orleans

## Memphis

## Milwaukee

## Detroit

## Chicago

## Atlanta

## Cleveland

## Indiana

## Pittsburgh

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